The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Joint Committee's Compromise Measure.

Speeches by Senators Sherman and Conkling on the Bill.

The Subject Also Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1877.

SENATE.

The Electoral Count.

Petitions were presented from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis praying for the passage of the bill presented by the joint committee on counting the electoral vote.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and Mr. SHERMAN spoke in opposition to it. He said when the select committee was appointed to consider this subject he expected as a matter of course to be able to vote for the bill reported by the committee, because he entertained the highest respect for the members of the committee. It was painful for him to dissent from the views of men whom he esteemed so highly, but after the brief examination he had given the measure he thought it was his duty to oppose it. This bill was to make a count to decide a case already made up, and there were provisions in it incompatible with the Constitution. Such a law as this was

An Evil Example,

and it could not be sustained under the Constitution. The questions heretofore discussed had been: First, shall the President of the Senate count the vote? Second, can either House admit or exclude a vote? Third, can both Houses concurring do so? Fourth, can the Vice President decide if the two Houses disagree? The bill presented other questions which were of a more grave and serious character. It contained four propositions: First, that the President of the Senate had nothing to do but preside and open the vote; second, one House of Congress cannot reject a vote; third, the two Houses by a concurring vote may do so, and, fourth, it provided for a grand commission, the decision of which must be final unless overruled by a concurring vote of the two Houses. He then argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five Judges of the Supreme Court as members of the commission. He also objected to the bill because it undertook to delegate the powers conferred upon Congress to a commission. It was an axiom of law that legislative powers could not be delegated. He read from various legal authorities, and argued that the bill was intended to apply only to cases then passed, ended and concluded, which was clearly unconstitutional. If powers to make laws could not be delegated, how could Congress delegate the power which controlled the votes of the States to a "packed tribunal?" Another feature of the bill which violated the spirit of the Constitution was that authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members of each House as members of the commission, not to take depositions and report as other committees, but to be beyond the control of the two Houses after being organized. The Constitution provided that no member of either House shall hold an office created while he held a seat in Congress.

Powers and Duties of the Commission.

Mr. SHERMAN then spoke of the powers and duties of the commission authorized by the bill, and asked if it was to take the returns as certified by the State officers. If so, everybody knew who would be President. But if this commission was to be allowed to go back of the returns, God only knows what the result would be. It would depend entirely upon lot, the chance which selected the fifth Judge of the Supreme Court, who would be the fifteenth member of the commission.

Mr. THURMAN said this bill sent to the commission all questions of law as well as of fact. How the commission would decide no one could tell.

Mr. SHERMAN.—No, sir; that depends upon chance. Continuing his argument, he said this bill substitutes chance for the vote of the electors given according to law. It selected a college of cardinals, a secret conclave to elect a President. Why not count the electoral vote just as it has been counted twenty-two times during the history of the Government?

Composition of the Commission.

It was known by the select committee that in one House one political party was in power and in the other the other political party had control. The committee knew that in the Senate three members of the majority and two of the minority would be appointed members of the commission, and in the House of Representatives the same rule would be followed. Thus the members of the commission representing each House of Congress would neutralize each other. He did not say the members of the commission might not rise above party predelictions and decide matters according to law. The other five members of the commission were to be Judges of the Supreme Court. He denied that the four Judges designated by the bill were selected on account of geographical location. If that was the case it was strange that all of that vast region lying between the Alleghany mountains and Mississippi river had been excluded from the count. He argued that the four Judges were selected on account of their political opinions, two representing either party. The fifth Judge and fifteenth member of the commission was to be decided by chance. It was virtually deciding by chance who would be President of the United States. Why was the Chief Justice excluded? He (Sherman) did not like that. If there were to choose between this bill and war he would accept the bill, but he did not believe there was any danger. The court or commission authorized by this bill was not authorized under the judicial power of the Constitution. It was to be a political court, and was not authorized by the Constitution at all. He thought the bill was traceable to his friend, the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), because in the debate a year ago he shadowed the very propositions of this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Justices of the Supreme Court also were officers of the Government, and could be thus called upon to fill other offices, as this bill proposed. The practice had been in such cases for the President to nominate such officers, and the Senate to confirm them. If one officer is designated to perform the duties of another he must be confirmed by the Senate.

He argued that the Senate delegated al of its power to its committee of five, and the House did the same, and that power could not be withdrawn. It was hardly possible that this power should be abused, but if it should be, Congress would be compelled to stand by helpless. He argued that the President of the Senate had the power to open and count the electoral vote, and this bill was an attempt to change

The Simple Habits of Our Forefathers,

which were adhered to until 1865, when Congress, without consideration, without debate, adopted the twenty-second joint rule, but had now got rid of it.

The speaker then spoke of the process of "counting," and said: When the count should take place, and the State of Florida was reached, must the commission take the certificate of Gov. Stearns or the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court of the State? What would be done in the case of Louisiana? Would the commission accept the certificate of Gov. Kellogg, the recognized Governor of the State, or would it inquire as to all the bull-dozed parishes and open up the whole case anew? Would the commission be bound to take the certificates of the legal officers of the States? Why did not the members of the commission have something to say in regard thereto? While this commission would be in secret session, considering as to how the vote of Florida must be counted, the votes of the great States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania would remain uncounted. The people would be in a fever of excitement. The controversy would be delayed because the very bill provided the machinery for delay. Why was the power of the President of the Senate feared? Every act of his in counting the vote must be done in public, and would be closely watched, but by this bill that power was given to a secret committee. Suppose this high commission should reject the vote of a State? It would be depriving a State of its vote. Where was the clause in the Constitution conferring that power upon anybody? It is high time that the extreme powers claimed for Congress to reject the vote of a State should be renounced, instead of affirmed, as this bill proposed.

Mr. STEVENSON denied that the commission authorized by the bill was a secret conclave.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill gave the commission power to make its own rules, and every one knew it would be secret. He only approved of one feature of the bill, and that was that neither House had a right to reject the electoral vote of a State. It was said the country was in peril, and would be do nothing to save the country? Yes, he would obey the law as it existed since 1789. He was opposed to patching up laws and introducing into our Electoral Colleges the blind gadges of chance. If Tilden was elected, let him by all means enjoy the honors of the office, and if Hayes was elected, all should yield to him a lawful obedience.

Address by Mr. Conkling.

Mr. CONKLING followed Mr. Sherman, and spoke in favor of the bill. He said before reaching the details of this measure, of its advantages or merits, the Senate must make sure of the power in some mode to subject the matter to the action of the two Houses of Congress or to the law-making power of the Government. A study of this matter years ago convinced him of the right, and therefore the duty of Congress to ascertain and verify the electoral votes, and declare the true result of Presidential elections, or else by an assertion of the law-making power to declare how these acts should be done. Some weeks ago he reviewed carefully and cautiously every act and proceeding in our history bearing upon this question, and without the aid of compilations made since then he had examined every utterance in books. A distinction might be drawn between the power of the Senate and House of Representatives to act in conducting the electoral count. It was not his purpose at this moment to explore that distinction, not to inquire how far, or whether at all the law indicated the exact form in which the Constitution should be executed.

The Objections to the Bill.

Mr. CONKLING spoke of the objections to the bill, and said if it was true that the right to count the vote was by the Constitution imposed upon the President of the Senate, the bill now upon the table, nor any bill, rule or plan, would not be of the slightest efficacy or effect. Whenever the Constitution deposited a power with any officer, department or functionary, there it must remain. If the Constitution deposited in the President of the Senate the power to count the electoral vote, there was an end of it, and any act or rule to strip him of that power would be a bold intrusion upon the Constitution. If such was the power of the President of the Senate, then every proceeding had heretofore by the two Houses of Congress was a flagrant violation of the Constitution. The Constitution declared that the President of the Senate should open all certificates. That was a grant of power. It then declared that the vote should be counted. By whom? Did the framers of the Constitution intend it should be by the President of the Senate? If so, two little words would have fixed it. The men who drafted the Constitution were masters of the language. They were so fastidious in their taste and so exact that the words should become echoes of thought; that they appointed a committee on style in order that their sentiments might be scrutinized, and the provision in regard to counting the electoral vote was referred to that committee, and reported back by the committee. He could not believe that the framers of the Constitution intended that the President of the Senate should count good, bad and indifferent certificates, as was argued by the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday. It had been said that the power of the President of the Senate, though not expressed in the Constitution, might be implied. He could not accept that doctrine. Authority to do a ministerial act did not imply authority to do a judicial act. Had the President of the Senate power to send for witnesses, call for telegrams and imprison persons unless they gave them up?

As early as 1852 the State of Ohio had in its fundamental law the very words of the Federal Constitution that the presiding officer should open the certificates and the votes should be counted. Even at that early day it was the understanding that the presiding officer merely opened the certificates and the two Houses proceeded to count the vote. To open certificates was purely a ministerial act, but to count votes was something more. The good certificates must be assorted from the bad ones. If New York sent forty-five electoral votes, and only thirty-five could be true votes, those true ones must be taken from the false ones. If the certificates from Massachusetts should show the State voted for the Democratic candidate, it would be false. The world knew she voted for the Republican nominee and must be so counted. If the electors in one State had voted for J. Adam Cæsar—he meant Julius Cæsar, late of Rome,(laughter)—or Harry the Eighth, those votes would not be counted.

Constitutionality of the Bill.

He spoke at some length on the constitutionality of the bill, and asked: Did not reason and the fitness of things inform the Senate that our fathers intended that the power to vitiate on an allegation of fraud or irregularity the electoral vote of a State, and thus turn an election, should not be reposed in one man. They knew it would be safer reposed in the American Congress. It was not designed to commit this vast power to one man, especially as that man might be the sole judge in his own case. Divine and human law, since the morning of time, said no man should be a judge in his own case, even though he sat with others. If the President of the Senate had the power to count the votes a bare majority in the Senate might select a President for the secret purpose of making the count one way. Was such a creature of an hour a safer anchor than the two Houses of Congress? No such action was designed for this republic—the only considerable experiment of a free government extant on the globe. Should this experiment fail, it would turn back the hands on the clock of ages

At this point Mr. CONKLING announced that he would not be able to conclude his remarks to-day.

Mr. EDMUNDS said on account of indisposition of his friend from New York (Conkling), who was not able to proceed to-day, he would move that the Senate go into executive session, but gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the bill to-morrow.

After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

Correcting a Ruling.

The Speaker corrected a ruling made by him yesterday that Mr. Wood's resolution to refer the President's message as to the use of troops in the late election to a select committee of seven would come up this morning as unfinished business. He saw that the message would go back to the Speaker's table, and that the resolutions reported by the select committee on the privileges declaring that the President of the Senate has not and that Congress has the right to count and declare the electoral votes, &c., came up now as unfinished business.

Memorials from Boston and St. Louis favoring the so-called compromise bill were presented.

Mr. Bultz was admitted a member from South Carolina, and took the iron-clad oath.

The Presidential Question.

The House then considered the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was addressed by Mr. SELYE, who defended the doctrine laid down in these resolutions to be a libel on the letter and an entire perversion of the spirit of the Constitution. He admitted that chicanery, corruption, fraud and cruelty were practiced and put forth in certain quarters to control the late election. No honest man in his senses could deny it. But a wrong only grew to a greater wrong if it was sought to be righted in any but a righteous way. The question of who should be President for the next four years was a mere temporary question, but the question how the President should be chosen and declared was a permanent one. Such question spread its hands through coming time, and laid its grasp on generations yet to be. He referred to the report of the committee on counting the electoral vote as of patriotism so lofty and so pure that if it could only be adopted by Congress with the same unanimity with which it had been adopted by the committee, he should regard it as a glory shed on the opening year of the nation's second century which no year of the previous century could excel. He would that Congress would pass the bill unanimously, and tell the world that this great and free people, which had lately shown itself so great by submitting to peaceful arbitration a threatening international dispute, had now shown itself greater still in the present discussion by yielding all disputes about rights in the sole effort to learn and follow its obligations.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.) argued in favor of the counting of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate.

Mr. TUCKER made a constitutional and legal argument in support of the resolution. He proceeded to relate the history of the constitutional provision, and to argue from it that the power to count and declare the electoral votes was not reposed in the President of the Senate. The idea that the House of Representatives, based upon the will of the people, should be controlled in its constitutional power by the fiat, not of the oligarchy of the Senate, but of the creature of that oligarchy, was too preposterous to be believed. The word "presence" as used in the Constitution was to his mind most impressive. It purported more than being in the same room. Radically it meant being before it, indicated in all the legal proceedure a supervision by a present superior, one prompt and ready to control, to guard, to aid, to defend —everything done in the presence of a court was done under its protection and control. The same sense was found in the sublime appeal of Moses to the God of Israel: "If Thy presence be not with me, carry us not up hence." It did not refer to the omnipresence of the Deity, but it meant presence in the sense of superintendence, direction and care. The use of the word "presence" in that clause of the Constitution meant an action, vital, controlling and determining supervision of the whole proceedure. It could not be that the House was to be present merely to witness a mistake which it could not correct, an illegality which it could not forbid, a wrong which it could not rectify, or a fraud which it could not frustrate, or such construction as was contended for on the opposite side. The majesty of the presence of the two Houses became a solemn farce, a dumb show, an empty pageant, and a mythical humbug.

In conclusion, he favored the electoral compromise bill, not because it exactly fulfilled his preconceived idea about a tribunal to be created for counting the electoral vote, but because he conceived it essential to the peace and happiness of the country.

At the close of Mr. Tucker's speech further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. HOLMAN made an effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but the majority against that course was very strong and decided.

A Set-back to Hewitt.

Mr. COX, chairman of the committee on election frauds in New York, submitted a report in regard to the alleged tampering with Hewitt's mail in the New York post-office. It completely exonerates Postmaster Jones and his subordinates in the post-office from all blame in the matter, and declares that no such tampering has been done. Printed and recommitted.

Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Twenty Men Reported to Have Been Massacred by Crazy Horse's Band.

SIOUX CITY, January 23.—A report is current at Ft. Randall that a train of fifteen wagons and twenty men were captured on Thursday morning about one hundred miles west of the Missouri river while on their way out of the hills, and that not a man escaped the scalping knife. The Indian who brought the news to Crazy Horse's band committed the outrage, and that the train belonged to Volin & Papinau, of Yankton.

A Mail Carrier Attacked.

HOT CREEK, WY., January 23.—The mail carrier between this point and Red Cloud was attacked by four Indians on his last trip, but escaped. On the return trip he met fifty friendly Sioux, who were *en route* to treat with Crazy Horse for his surrender. They report that a party of one hundred Cheyennes met them, and on learning their mission dismounted them, necessitating their return to the agency. Small bands have been seen at several points between here and Indian creek.

DEADWOOD, D. T., January 23.—No news has been received here to-day further than Sioux City dispatch in regard to the capture of Volin's train and the massacre of the men with it.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Opinions on the Congressional Committee's Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—The Board of Trade has adopted a resolution approving the Congressional committee's plan for settling the Presidential question.

RICHMOND, January 23.—The business and professional men of this city, at a meeting last evening, approved of Mr. Edmunds' bill, but a caucus of Conservative legislators deem it inexpedient to interfere in this Presidential difficulty.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A petition to Congress in relation to the compromise plan for the electoral count is in circulation at the Union League Club and elsewhere in the city. The petitioners make substantially the following suggestions: First, that the constitutionality of the proposed act should be formally passed upon by the Supreme Court; second, that the Judges of the Supreme Court should not be members of the commission if prior action by the Court cannot be obtained; third, that the part assigned to the five Judges comports neither with the dignity and impartiality of the Court, nor with the rights of the people, nor with the principles and safety of the country's institutions. The petitioners ask that Congress will not involve the Judges of the Supreme Court in any manner with the pending contest until the Court shall be called to act on the question in its judicial capacity.

BOSTON, January 23.—At a large meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day, Mayor Prince presiding, the conference plan of settling the Presidential question was approved.

HARTFORD, January 23.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution passed last week, endorsing the Congressional Joint Committee's plan to count the vote for President was recalled from the House, reconsidered and tabled. The plan is regarded less favorably than when first announced.

ST. PAUL, January 23.—At a meeting evening session the Senate passed a resolution asking Congress to adopt the plan of the Congressional Joint Committee for settling the Presidential question.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The Sergeant-at-Arms left to night for Washington via. Mobile with Casanave and Kenner, members of the Returning Board.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Andrew Filbert, under indictment for the murder of Wm. Oldenburg, his son-in-law, but out on bail, shot himself this morning at his residence on Sixteenth street.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Linfooth Kellogg & Co., importers of hardware and agricultural implements, have suspended. The liabilities are about a quarter of a million, and the assets $300,000.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The Grand Jury made a presentment to-day, requesting the Legislature to amend the law in reference to duelling, so as to permit eye-witnesses to testify, without becoming liable to prosecution.

TOPEKA, January 23.—The Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator, but came to no conclusion. P. B. Blum, J. M. Harvey and W. T. Simms are the principal candidates, and there is is only the difference of a half a dozen votes divided between them.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23.—On the ballot for United States Senator to-day the total vote cast by both Houses was 217. Norwood received 104, Hill 86, Smith 22, Walker 4, and Jenkins 1. Necessary to choice, 109. The indications are that Norwood will be elected on the first ballot to-morrow.

No Bribery in the Election of Senator Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—In the State House Legislature to-day the House committee appointed to inquire into the charges made by Pinchback that members had been bribed by Souer, a member of the House, to vote for Governor Kellogg for United States Senator, reported that they had examined under oath sixty-two of the sixty-six members present, and every one had declared distinctly and emphatically that he had not received money or any other consideration to vote for Kellogg. The committee states that the evidence given satisfies them that improper influence were attempted, but not by Souer, and not by any one in the interest of Wm. P. Kellogg. The testimony was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Ashtabula Horror.

ASHTABULA, January 23.—J. D. Burton, telegraph operator at the depot, to-day corroborated the testimony of Manning and Leek, the other operators on duty at the time of the accident and during that night, that no messages were received by any official at Ashtabula from any other officer of the road at Cleveland not to throw water on the wreck.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

An Act Prescribing Times for the Payment of City Taxes.

Meeting of Citizens in Favor of the Congressional Compromise Measure.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 8 P. M.

Petitions.

Mr. MCNEILL presented a petition from Sewickley borough, favoring the local option bill; also from citizens of Glenfield against the same.

By Mr. NEWMYER, a petition of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce favoring the Ohio river bills; also of the business men and ladies of Sewickley favoring local option.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. JONES, a declaratory law referring to collateral inheritance tax.

By Mr. YERKES, preventing delay in reviewing capital cases by the Supreme Courts; also prescribing the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in paying the salaries of county, city and borough superintendents.

By Mr. CLARK, defining the limitations n prosecution for perjury.

Payment of City Taxes.

By Mr. NEWMYER, an act prescribing times for the payment of city taxes in cities of the second class.

Be it enacted, &c., That in cities of the second class the taxes now by law payable between the first days of June and August may, at the option of the taxpayer, be paid as follows, to wit: One-half the amount between the first days of June and July, and the remaining half between the first days of October and November, and all such payments so made within the times aforesaid shall be subject to a reduction of five per cent.

The Electoral Count.

Mr. EBERHARDT (Republican), of Chester county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania favors the enactment of the bill reported by the select committees of Congress, and now before that body, providing a method for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, a measure calculated to settle an unprecedented difficulty consistently with the peace and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That the above resolution be transmitted to Congress.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate—yeas 23, nays 16.

The Ventilation Bill

and act regulating bituminous coal mining on first reading were recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Killed.

The act repealing the law of 1871 relating to opinions of the Supreme Court was killed —yeas 3, nays 26.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11, Mr. Myers in the chair.

Women as Prison Inspectors.

The bill providing for the appointment of women as prison inspectors was reported from the committee with a negative recommendation.

Street Railways.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill providing protection for passengers on street railways in first, second and third class cities. It requires fenders upon platforms at each end of all cars.

Appeals.

The session was principally consumed in discussing the act providing for the payment of costs before appealing cases from aldermen or justices' dockets, etc., on second reading. The bill was lost by a standing vote of yeas, 29; nays, 98.

Division of Boroughs and Wards.

Mr. FRAZER introduced a supplement authorizing Courts of Quarter Sessions to divide boroughs and wards.

Capital Removal.

Pending consideration on the second reading of the Capital Removal bill, the House adjourned till to-morrow. It will most likely be indefinitely postponed.

The Compromise Bill.

A citizens' meeting favoring the Congressional compromise measure was held in the court house to-night.

State Printing.

The State printing contract was awarded to Lane & Hart, of Harrisburg, at thirty-eight and one-third per cent. below the rates specified in the law of 1876. Dissatisfaction is expressed, and a contest is talked of. K.

AHA! TILDEN TRIPPED UP.

The Cash Value of an Electoral Vote—How is This for High?

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Beverly Nash, (colored) of Columbia, before the House South Carolina committee, yesterday, testified that he was one of the Hayes electors; also a member of the Senate; that on the day the electors met L. D Childs, President of the South Carolina National Bank, told him if he could get three Republican Senators to go over to the Democrats and seat the claimants for State offices from Laurens, Edgfield and Abbeville counties he could get money for so doing, $10 000 for each one secured. "Then," said Childs, "there is the electoral vote. If you will agree to vote for Tilden you can get $10,000 now and $40,000 more as soon as the thing is consummated." Nash declined the offer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 23.—Col. L. D. Childs, President of the Carolina National Bank of this city, made an affidavit denying the statement made by Senator Nash yesterday before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Washington, to the effect that he (Childs) attempted to bribe him (Nash) to cast his vote for Tilden. Childs says he made no proposition whatever to Nash relative to casting the electoral vote, and that he never had or knew of any money applicable to such a purpose.

The Oregon Vote.

J. W. Tazewell, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential electors at the late election, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning that he went to the meeting of the Oregon Electoral College because he understood the Republican electors were going to take the electoral certificates from Cronin by force. Witness understood Secretary of State Chadwick was to be the man handed an envelope containing the certificates of electors to Cronin, "Gentlemen, here are your certificates." He heard the Republicans ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied: "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up."

NEED OF EMINENT LAWYERS.

No Time to be Lost in Preparing the Republican Case—William M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton Spoken of.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Republicans recognize the importance of immediately securing the services of three of the ablest lawyers in their party to prepare evidence and arguments upon their side to present to the proposed triple commission. The National Committee no doubt move in this matter. There is no time to lose, because the bill provides that the count shall begin on Thursday, the 1st day of February, and if the lawyers were at work now the interval would be exceedingly short in view of the importance of the task. The name of William M. Evarts is naturally suggested as the ablest head to handle with the mention of the importance of such action being taken. That of E. W. Stoughton is also much mentioned. After the preliminary arrangements as to discussion of the power of the commission to go behind the returns it is thought that whose lawyer should take the case of Florida, another that of Louisiana, and the third that of Oregon.

Affairs in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 16.—The Government has fined Barron & Escondor, a banking firm, $150,000 for a failure to comply with the railroad concession, they alleging that the state of the country made compliance impossible. The Government seized Barron's estates. Barron is an Englishman. England has no representative at this Government.

The German Minister was attacked by thieves, who stole his watch and then drew pistols on bystanders who tried to interfere. They effected their escape.

President Diaz has banished Cortina from the republic.

FOREIGN NEWS.

All Quiet on the Danube.

Turkey Proposes to Make Peace with Servia and Montenegro.

TURKEY.

Departure of the British Ambassador.

PERA, January 23.—No Turkish officials were present when the Marquis of Salisbury left, and General Ignatieff has not yet requested an audience with the Sultan.

The Porte's Future Course.

VIENNA, January 23.—Journals here report that the Turkish Ambassador, at a long consultation in Pesth to-day on Turkey's future course, informed Count Andrassy that the Porte intended to make peace with Servia and Montenegro, and requested Andrassy's mediation.

LONDON, January 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is absolutely certain that Russia, since the failure of the conference, has again endeavored to negotiate a special treaty with Turkey. Midhat Pasha as yet opposes such course.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian reserves are being sent home until March. This is in harmony with the belief that Russia does not intend to begin hostilities before spring.

It is reported in Vienna that the Turkish Ambassador, at his interview with Andrassy in Pesth yesterday, assured him that Turkey would take no steps which were likely to provoke war, and would vigorously push internal reforms.

A LONDON, January 24.—A Berlin dispatch says many Russian railway administrations have been notified that after the 7th inst. their lines will in all probability be required for military purposes.

A Vienna dispatch says reports from military agents state that the roads in Moldavia are impracticable, and the railway between Kishenaff and Jassy is interrupted by floods.

Sensational Rumors.

A Berlin correspondent notices various sensational reports which are interesting, because they appeared in some German papers. These reports are to the effect that Count Chanderdy inspired the telegrams from Constantinople concerning the attitude of Baron Von Werther at the conference, with a view of provoking complications and thereby furthering the plot for an Orleanist restoration.

ITALY.

Clerical Abuses.

ROME, January 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on a bill against abuses of power by the clergy, the Minister of Worship and Justice made an important statement. He declared that the law concerning Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of the Pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and loyalty towards Europe. He was determined to respect the law, and would not allow political friends of the Ministry to entertain any illusions in this respect. The Chamber then decided to pass to the consideration of the clauses of the clerical abuses bill.

The Papacy.

LONDON, January 24.—A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope will submit the question to the Cardinals whether, considering the relations of the Papacy to the Italian Government and the revolutionary party, it is necessary to take measures to secure the liberty of the conclave which elects the next Pope.

GREAT BRITIAN.

Fire in a Colliery.

LONDON, January 23.—A fire broke out in the Stone Hill Colliery, near Bolton, today, while the men were at work, and is still burning. Fifteen miners are known to have perished. It is impossible to recover the bodies.

Small-pox.

The Registrar General's return shows that the small-pox in this city is decreasing. There were 29 fewer deaths last week, against one hundred the week previous.

GERMANY.

The Chinese Suspicions of Russia.

BERLIN, January 23.—Commercial intercourse between Russia and China has come to a stand-still, owing to a prohibitory decree of the Chinese Government, prompted by suspicions aroused by Col. Prhevalsky's exploring expedition and other Russian movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken by China to indicate hostile designs.

FRANCE.

Revenue from Indirect Taxation.

PARIS, January 23.—The revenue from indirect taxation for 1876, estimated at 1,952,483,000 francs, amounted to 2,105,759,000 francs, 37,386,000 more than in 1875.

A MOLLY'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Thomas Duffy, the Murderer of Officer Yost, to be Hanged.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 23.—Thomas Duffy, who was convicted in September last of the murder of Officer Yost, of Tamaqua, was yesterday morning sentenced to be hanged, the motion for a new trial having been denied. Duffy was the Molly who procured the murder of Yost for having been arrested and roughly handled by that officer. He appeared before the court with an air of the most perfect indifference, and while Judge Walker, who pronounced his doom, was much moved he only looked bored. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced he replied, with a curl of his lip, "Well, I've got this much to say —my life has been sworn away by perjury, and I got no justice in this court. That is all." Judge Walker, amid the most profound silence, and before a large audience, proceeded to pronounce the death sentence in carefully selected words. In allusion to the crime itself he said: "You caused your victim to be shot down by hired assassins and precipitated into eternity within sight of his house and within hearing of his wife. The spot was selected by you and your comrades in crime, who are now waiting the just retribution of their acts, and their horrible deed was performed after mature deliberation and thought. At your instance your society decreed the death of Mr. Yost without cause, and your assassins were swift in the execution of the sentence. You had no pity for his family, soon to become bereaved and overwhelmed with grief. While the first sons of your companions laughed at the dying agony of the deceased, and boasted that your crime would never be found out. But the eye that never sleeps was upon you, and an invisible Providence has made all things clear."

Duffy's hardened bearing seemed to impress the Judge, and as if suspecting that the murderer was upheld by hopes of assistance from the outside from "the old man at Harrisburg," he said, very earnestly, "Banish from your mind all hopes of Executive clemency; your pardon must come from above." After an exhortation to turn to God for future hope, Judge Walker concluded by pronouncing the death sentence in the usual form. Duffy walked coolly to one side and sat down.

Senatorial Elections.

TRENTON, N. J., January 23.—John R. MacPherson was to-day chosen United States Senator by one vote over Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the present Senator.

John R. McPherson was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1833. He is an extensive and wealthy stock dealer, and President of the Abbattoir Company at Long Dock. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City six years and President of the Board of Aldermen three years. He served three years in the Senate, beginning in 1872, and was a Presidential elector at the last election.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 23.—Logan, 92; Anderson, 90; Washburne, 9; Haines, 2; Hay, 2; scattering, 3. Adjourned till to-morrow.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 23.—After the failure of the caucus to make nominations last night, the Legislature, being required by law to commence balloting to-day, cast one ball, with the following result: For the short term, Hereford, 21; Price, 22; Carlisle, 19; Walker, 15; scattering, 9. For the long term, Faulkner, 25; J. J. Davis, 12; H. G. Davis, 27; J. N. Camden, 3; scattering, 19.

WHEELING, January 23.—In the Democratic caucus to-night two ballots were taken, but no choice. Davis and Faulkner were the leading candidates for the long Senatorial term, and Price and Hereford for the short term. On the last ballot Faulkner had 23, Davis 22, Price 19, and Hereford 23; necessary to a choice, 33.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS, January 23.—Hon. Chas B. Lawrence was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, General Logan having peremptorily declined to permit the further use of his name as a candidate.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1877.

Robeson Not to be Impeached.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day unanimously resolved that articles of impeachment ought not to be preferred against Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

The Florida Election.

General Eckert, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and Robert W. Mackey, of Philadelphia, were examined this morning by the Privileges Committee of the House. Eckert was handed a list of names of members and officers of the National Republican Committee and of other prominent politicians, and asked to produce the telegrams sent and received by them during the last campaign, which he agreed to do.

Mr. Mackey said he went to Florida, but not at the request of Senator Cameron or any one else, and when he arrived there he found both parties claiming the State. He gave $5,000 of his own money toward defraying the expenses of canvassing the vote and obtaining affidavits as to fraud and intimidation. There was no offer of money to interfere with the honest counting of the vote.

The Investigating Committees.

It is expected that the special House committees on the Presidential election in Florida and South Carolina will make reports at the close of this week. The Morrison committee will endeavor to make their report on the Louisiana question before the Bill of the joint committees of Congress for determining the electoral question shall have been disposed of by the House.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and of the House committee on the rights, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote held a meeting this morning, and agreed that as the former first called on the Western Union Telegraph Company for certain telegrams, it should first have the use of them, except such as were recently mentioned in the statement of Mr. Orton in reply to a subpœna of the House.

Outrage by an Illicit Distiller.

The Commisioner of Internal Revenue is informed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for South Carolina that the illicit distiller, Redmond, who recently wounded Deputy Collector Barton and killed Hendricks, accompanied by an armed force of twenty roughs, on the morning of the 20th, surrounded the house of Barton, near Easby, S. C., and under the penalty of instant death compelled Barton to pay him one hundred dollars. The party then took one of Barton's horses and rode off.

Vetoed.

The President has vetoed the bill abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners. The bill was passed by both Houses without opposition.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE NEWS

Mr. Hoar Made Suddenly Happy by a Brief Telegram.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—There was an interesting scene in the House when Mr. Hoar received word that he had been dubbed a Senator from Massachusetts. The first news was a characteristic dispatch from Frank Bird to Henry L. Pierce, which ran after this wise: "Custom House tried to transfer Boutwell vote to Rice. Boutwell vote ratted, and enough broke for Hoar to elect him by six majority. Butler buried." Hoar, who had just presented the petition of the Massachusetts woman suffragists for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution to prevent the disfranchisement of women, was busy writing at his desk in the House. Pierce, his face wreathed in smiles, hastened to Hoar's side and laid Bird's dispatch on the desk before him. As Hoar read the news his face lighted with a pleased smile, and he warmly returned Pierce's greeting. Pierce rapidly spread the news, and in five minutes Hoar was the center of an ever-shifting crowd of members, Democrats and Republicans alike congratulating him. "It suits me," said Seelye; "he has been my candidate all along." About an hour after the first news came, Dawes came quietly into the chamber of the House, glided to Hoar's seat, and congratulated him. Boutwell did not come over, but sat moody in his place in the Senate, occasionally exchanging a word with Dawes, who was behind him; a few condoled with him, but not many. As it chanced, Mrs. Hoar came into the members' gallery of the House just after the news of her husband's victory had reached there. Congressman Burleigh's wife was the first to break the news and offer congratulations. 'I don't believe a word of it,' was her first exclamation. When assured that it was true, she seemed greatly delighted, and sat a half-moment in thought, then started up suddenly, exclaiming, 'If that is so, I am going to get out of here,' and out she went, evidently not dissatisfied to be Mrs. Senator Hoar."

ROBESON VINDICATED.

The Judiciary Committee Advise That no Action be Taken Against Him.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which the evidence and report of the investigation of the Navy Department was referred last session, reported this morning that no fraud or corruption had been shown against the Secretary, that the violations of law alleged to exist in his department were principally in matters of detail, and under the provisions of the law were referred to the Secretary, while others attached, or upon which the Secretary has a right of judgment; that the case of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was a question of "construction of the law upon which there might fairly be a difference of opinion, and that the Government has not been damnified therefrom," and say that no articles of impeachment against the Secretary should be presented or could be sustained. Upon the making of such report the Judiciary Committee unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That articles of impeachment ought not to be preferred against Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, for violations of law which have occurred in his department, because there is no criminal intent or corruption on his part which would constitute such violations high crimes or misdemeanors under the meaning of the constitution.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

CARL SCHURZ FAVORS IT.

He Thinks it a Measure That Will Restore Public Tranquility.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Carl Schurz was interviewed to-day in regard to the compromise bill, and strongly favors it. He did not argue the constitutional questions involved, but thought it was a measure that would lead to a fair count and public tranquility. No man could take the Presidential office with legitimate claims to the office there was serious doubt. The exercise of doubtful powers in counting the vote would be fraught with great dangers. He gave no opinion as to the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote, or the House to elect, but thought this compromise was in accord with the spirit of the constitution, and met with the favor of every candid man who wanted to see a just verdict.

☞ For Additional Telegrams see Fourth Page.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

☞ ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS ALLEGHENY COMMANDERY NO 35, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—A meeting will

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52¼.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

ROBESON escapes,—the committee that has been industriously investigating him reporting that they have not found enough to impeach him. So all expended in that hunt goes for nothing.

SENATOR WALLACE must be looked after. It is really unkind of him to leave the *Post* destitute of opinions every other day. Its servility in worshiping at his shrine ought to secure it better treatment.

THE correspondents at Washington concede the passage of the electoral bill through the Senate, but affect to doubt its passage in the House. Innocent souls! The one thing the Democracy are bent on is the passage of this bill.

A CITIZENS movement on the Mayoralty issue, may be said to be fairly launched in Philadelphia. CAVEN, an independent, has been forced on the Democrats, and accepted by the Reformers. The fight promises to be severe and bitter.

THE Illinois Senatorial contest still continues, with PALMER out of the field, and LOGAN holding his own; but with the outlook unfavorable to his ultimate success. From present appearances he had better yield to WASHBURNE, or some other Republican.

THE New Jersey Senatorial election resulted in the election of MCPHERSON, the Democratic candidate. FRELINGHUYSEN was renominated by the Republicans, but they tempered their enthusiasm by a resolution condemning his course on the compromise measure.

IT crops out, in the many discussions over the compromise bill, that it may not entirely settle differences, after all. A contest is quite sure to arise, under the practical operation of the law, and there is room for any amount of trouble in the affair yet. To such of the press as are singing songs of peace we suggest that they wait just a little.

THE bill to do away with the Board of Public Charities has been negatively reported, so that we are to enjoy the luxury for another year of paying about ten thousand dollars to keep up a fossilized institution. Possibly the hint contained in the introduction of the bill may prompt to more active exertions than has characterized that institution heretofore.

ONE of the influences that will lead to the success of the electoral bill, is the prevailing favor with which it is regarded among business men. This favor is given, not because of any regard to the principles established by the bill, but because of the belief that it will settle the Presidential difficulty and so help business. They are tired of the unrest, and excitement, and want to get rid of the trouble as soon as possible.

THE news that Turkey, having refused to be driven by the powers, will now voluntarily offer as much as they demanded, opens the way to peace, even yet. It cannot be denied that the Sublime Porte, by its firmness and sagacity, has greatly astonished Europe. It has maintained its dignity, been prompt and ready to meet every proposition, and has come out of the series of conferences with a higher record than it had before. If, now Turkey shall really make reforms, it will regain much of the respect it has heretofore lost.

WHILE we have not changed our original view, that the compromise bill will prove, like all previous compromises, a source of great evil and danger to the country, we are prepared to admit, frankly, the probability of the passage of the bill, and its acceptance by the President. The Democrats, in this, come out victorious, no matter what the result of the count may be. We mean by this, not that they will certainly gain their President, but that a precedent will be established, which will lead to confusion and turmoil in the future. But we suppose we must accept the inevitable.

THE ultramontane question still claims controversial attention in England, and has drawn out such distinguished gentlemen as Cardinal MANNING, Father NEWMAN and Monsignor CAPEL. The latest effusion is from one GEORGE MIVART, who casts aside the logical difficulties which the others named could not ignore, and claims the absolute domination of Catholicism over conscience and the State. This is bold enough, yet the natural result of Ultramontane teaching. The effect of the pamphlet is to rouse the English Liberals to a stout assault on the wild pretences of Romanism.

THE President has furnished the House some reading that will be interesting to the Democratic members. To their request to know what troops were sent to Southern States pending the elections, he returns a definite and specific answer, and regrets he had not more troops to send, to protect the people in the honest casting of their votes. He further shows that both the constitution and precedents gave him the right to do this, and that despite the use of troops the Democrats had violently carried certain States. The President doesn't often mince terms when the House inquires after him, and his latest communication to that body will probably exert a quieting effect on it, at least for a time.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is in positive haste to have his bill passed. He cannot endure the thought of discussion, but insists that it must be promptly acted on. He is even unwilling to permit Senators the courtesy of debate, but urges that the week must not pass before the bill shall become a law. He does not assign reasons; he cites, simply, a sentiment that is delusive and a patriotism that is fictitious. He does not grapple with objections; he exaggerates the grounds of fear and encourages a hopefulness for which there is slight foundation outside of his own mind. What more likely, then, that a measure thus inherently weak shall be guarded jealously from the criticism that would expose its defects and bring to bear upon it the intelligent judgment of the people? It must be rushed through Congress, or in its present shape it will fall. There is a strong appearance of fear in all his movements. Whether he is impressed with WATTERSON's coming 100,000, or merely employs the threats of others as material with which to urge his own measures, we are not prepared to say. He evidently realizes that delay will be fatal to his bill, and so operates to the utmost to secure haste. He is wise. Unless he secure the speedy passage of the measure it is gone.

IT was, of course, necessary that Senator FRELINGHUYSEN should give his views in support of the compromise measures reported by the joint committee. The roseate views of the Senator are somewhat characteristic, but will hardly be accepted by thinking men as solid facts. The question as to their adoption is not whether the outcome will be favorable to the Republican party, but whether the plan proposed is constitutional and right. We believe, just as fully as does the Senator, that even under the plan proposed, HAYES will be declared elected; but it does not reconcile us to a measure so vicious in its character, and so dangerous in its possibilities, as this. If the Republican party is forced to submit to such a measure, it will be very sure not to forget those who inflicted it.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

Unfortunately, Senator MORTON was suffering from ill-health on Monday, and was not able to embrace in his remarks the full discussion of the compromise bill. So far as he proceeded, however, he made clear, both the unconstitutionality, and impropriety of the proposed compromise, —claiming that its entire strength rested on the chance it gave to count in TILDEN. He claims, emphatically, that in the absence of law on the subject, the President of the Senate makes the count, and that this has been the unvarying custom since the organization of the government. The argument of Senator EDMUNDS that the clerks made the count, Mr. MORTON sweeps aside as trivial, alleging that they were mere facilities in making the count,—the responsibility being with the Vice President. His first general objection to the bill is its attempt to delegate political powers, which, under the Constitution, reside in Congress alone, to a mixed commission, partly made up of judicial officers. This mixing of the judiciary in purely political questions, he regards as not merely unconstitutional, but dangerous and harmful as well.

Irrespective of the composition of the Commission, unconstitutional as he believes it to be, is the fact that it is invested with powers which trench upon and practically destroy the rights conferred upon States by the Constitution. The States have, undeniably the power to determine who has received the legal majority of votes, and who, therefore, are entitled to the position of electors. Yet under this bill, the Commission is authorized to go behind the returns, and act upon petitions, unsworn documents, and such evidence as Congress receives, but which may not be, and in many cases is not, legal testimony. And on the basis of such evidence, may set aside the legal returns, and substitute others. He declares this proceeding to be totally outside the Constitution, and a violation of State rights. Thus a remedy is attempted to be provided, which would at best be a compromise; and the history of the country proves that compromises have been unfortunate and disastrous ultimately, although smoothing away immediate difficulties. The slavery compromises are in point. So soon as the institution outgrew the limit first assigned it, the compromise was repealed, and new scope was given to slavery. Thus it steadily trenched on the free territory till, under the fugitive slave law, slavery was declared national. Out of this came the rebellion.

The attempt to hoodwink the people as to the political complexion of the commission is exposed, and the fact that two Democrats and two Republicans were selected out of the Supreme Court, with the probability of chance or intrigue being resorted to for the fifth, is fully set forth. Also, the absurd idea, that the oath they take will make them less partisan than are members of Congress under their oath. The Senator regards the whole affair as simply the abandonment of principles vital to the country, and this simply that SAMUEL J. TILDEN may have a chance to be counted in as President. He looks upon it as yielding to threats, and as inspired by fear. The absurdity of this, he strongly states, and reminds the country that whether adopted or not, the country will have no war. While not equal to his best efforts, the speech of the Senator from Indiana, attested his old power and grasp.

BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Philadelphia plan of conducting Building Loan Associations is, as we understand it, similar to that in vogue in this city, except, possibly, that some of them are organized in what is termed "classes," and are thus self-perpetuating. Thus each year a new class is organized, and this is naturally one year longer than the previous class in running out. Thus the institution is perpetuated. It has been frequently asked whether these institutions have succeeded during the hard times, in which even savings banks and life insurance companies have collapsed? The answer comes in the seventh annual report of one Building Loan Association in Philadelphia, which covers the operations of the past year. It may be said, preliminary to the annual report, that in the seven years of its existence this company has accumulated $375,000 in bonds and mortgages, and that but six members have lost their properties, which were partly paid for. During the past year this Association has done a business of $91,597, at an expense of only $846.34. They disbursed for loans on bonds and mortgages $48,800, and made a total gain in premiums of $12,581. There are 3,268 shares in the company, and the large number canceled or forfeited during the year—642—shows how hard pressed many of the members were, and that they could not wait for their profits. There are now, however, in the various series 449 shareholders, and the aggregate property is valued at $308,-161. With all the difficulties of the year, the depreciation of real estate, the lack of business, and the necessity for working men to consume their savings, this Association was enabled to make an average profit of 12 per cent. We will be glad to hear from any of the associations in this city,—to know how their success compares with the above.

The strength of such associations, aside from the care in their management, turns on two points—1. Economy of management. The one in Philadelphia cost $846 a year for expenses. Look, in contrast, at the savings banks of this city—apart from the salaries and incidentals. The magnificent and costly buildings of many of them must be an enormous burden on the depositors. Such palaces cannot be built without the earnings being diminished, which ought to come to the poor who are stockholders. Then, in the building associations, money is turned over and over, loaned and reloaned with the best security, and to persons who have the strongest moral inducement to repay. Then there is the weekly payment of interest, which where large sums are handled, amounts to a considerable sum. Add to this the premium, and we have the final source of profit, except the surrender of shares. The highest premium allowed by the charters of such Building Loans as we have is 30 per cent. A person borrows $5,000,—the premium taken off gives him but $3,500 cash. This leaves a profit of $1,500 to the association. This again sold yields $4 0 further profit, and when closed out practically yields over $2,000 to the association. Yet this is not the burthen to the borrower that will, at first glance, be imagined. He gets thereby a home and saves rent. He pays in interest $300 a year on his money. Were he to borrow from a savings bank, he would be required to pay nine per cent. This extra three per cent. would cost $150 a year, which in ten years would make the amount of the premium. In the meantime, he will be paying in the twenty-five shares necessary to this loan, $6.25 a week, —or $3,125 for the ten years. Or, if a basis of nine years is taken, the general result will be a saving to the borrower of $200.

The advantages of this plan are: 1. The loan can be made on what is ostensibly a less security than the savings banks demand. The stock, on which several payments have been made counts for so much. 2. Habits of saving are established, which in time secure homes for the parties. The idea of a $3,500 home would seem appalling to a mechanic who might be able to save even $10 a week; yet the actual saving of this amount, through a series of years, would establish him at once in such a home, and after a time give him its unembarrassed ownership. Thus there are advantages in the system. We are of the opinion that such associations have been as successful here as in Philadelphia, and will be glad to have the *data* upon which to institute a comparison.

MURDERED BY A BROTHER.

Enmity Between Brothers Caused by a Fickle Woman—The Younger Waylaid and Shot—The Search for the Body and the Discovery —Disappearance of the Murderer.

MOUNTVILLE, PA., January 20, 1877.

Up in the Welch Mountains, three miles from this lumbering village, lives a family by the name of Liston, consisting of an old man, his wife, and, until ten days ago, two sons, named John and William. The men were all woodchoppers, and, while being ignorant and coarse, had never been looked upon as bad characters. John, the eldest, was married a year ago to a girl named Sarah Carley. The latter died three months ago and John began at once to pay attention to a sister of his late wife, named Eliza. She, at the time of the death of her sister, was engaged to be married to William Liston. After her sister died and John Liston began his attentions Eliza forsook her betrothed and favored the brother's suit. The Carley family is also a family of lumbermen, and of about the same standing as the Listons.

In consequence of the jilting he received at the hands of Eliza Carley, William Liston, looking upon his brother as the direct cause, harbored a feeling of bitter enmity against him. Since the 1st of January both the men had been working in the mountain, some two miles from home, getting out logs. One day, week before last, it was reported in the camp that a large bear had been seen prowling about further back in the mountain, and a party of men was organized to go in search of him. Among the party was William Liston. After they had gone off into the woods John Liston said he believed he would go too, and, borrowing a gun of a fellow workman, followed the hunters. The men returned at night without having found the game. William Liston was not with them. John Liston had not been with the hunters at all, and returned to his work two or three hours after he followed the party out, remarking that "he'd had all the d—d bear huntin' he wanted." It was thought by all the men that William had probably got a sight and a shot at the bear, and had followed it so far that he had been unable to get back as soon as the rest. But when next morning came and he was still missing the party became alarmed, and, after inspecting camp, consisting of ten men, started out to look for him.

John Liston entered into the search, but it was noticed by several that he acted in a strange manner, and before an hour the suspicion became general among the men that John had killed his brother and made away with the body. This suspicion was turned into certainty when John separated himself from his companions and finally disappeared entirely, and has not been seen or heard from since.

The search for the missing man was kept up for two days, but no sign of him or his body could be found, and it was believed that either the murder had secreted the body in some one of the deep and inaccessible ravines that abound in the locality, or it had been devoured by wild animals. So the hunt for it was discontinued.

On Thursday last Jonah Clay, a woodman, was out on the mountain a mile beyond the farthest point the hunters had reached in their search, testing shingle trees. While chipping a pine tree that stood near the edge of a steep-banked gulley he looked down mechanically to the bottom of the ravine and saw the body of a man lying there on the crust. Clay knew at once that it must be the body of William Liston. He clambered down the bank to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet. The body was lying face downward, and Clay turned it over. He could never have recognized in the mutilated face that met his gaze that of William Liston. One side of the face and head was torn entirely off, exposing the ragged edge of the skull, and the interior of the mouth and throat. It was evident that the terrible wound had been inflicted with a load of buckshot, and the fact that the flesh surrounding it was burned with powder showed that the gun had been held close to the wounded man's head when discharged—probably from behind. There were other wounds on the body, but they had, no doubt, been inflicted when it was thrown into the gulch. The murdered man's gun lay on the snow near him. Clay threw the corps over his shoulder, and, climbing out of the ravine, carried it to Liston's father. The excitement was, of course, intense among the lumbermen. A judicial investigation was made into the case, which revealed the facts as stated above. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that William Liston met his death at the hands of John Liston. The whereabouts of the murderer are not and probable will now never be known. William Liston was twenty-four years old; John is about twenty-eight.

RECEIVING ROYAL HONORS.

Eugenie and Her Boy at Home—The Reception Accorded Them.

The visit of the ex-Empress of France and her son has afforded some diversion to society. There have been dinners and receptions given by all the Bonaparte kinsfolk, the Princess Roccagiovani, Primoli, Campello and Gabrielli. The Duchess Sforza Cesarini, who was Princess Vittoria Colona, and whose mother was a Spanish woman, a Toledo, is cousin in some far-off way to the ex-Empress; she also gave a dinner, to which only the young Prince went, as his mother was indisposed. The evening reception of the Duchess was "honored," as they say here, by Prince Humbert's presence. The Prince and Princess of Piedmont likewise had a dinner for the young Prince; only the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present, and the chief officers of Prince Humbert's military household. The Princess and her ladies were in light mourning, but the Quirinal apartment was brilliantly lighted, and the servants were in gala uniform. The Prince Imperial is gay and pleasant; he is not so remarkable for mental qualifications as for an easy, popular manner and for a remarkable cleverness in all physical accomplishments. He is an excellent fencer and a fine horseman. He went into the skating rink one day, a place that is all the mode in Rome this season, and although he had never skated on wheels, in a few moments he was master of the movement, and went whirling around and about to the great delight of the Bonaparte worshipers. The Empress and her son leave Rome very well contented with the reception they have had in society. There are enough Bonapartes here to form a little court, and they and their *entourage* have made quite an ovation to the ex-imperial guests.

A Legal Suggestion.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If, as has been claimed, and probably with truth, it would degrade the Supreme Court to bring it into the political arena for the purpose of deciding the present controversy, then why not invoke its aid in doing its own appropriate work—"*expounding the Constitution?*" Let it be called on to decide whether the Constitution gives Congress the power to override and over-rule a State Returning Board. Also, whether in the mode of counting the electoral vote "*precedent*" is superior to and should over-ride the Constitution. The Supreme Court having set forth the constitutional law, we say with you, "move up that column" and *let the law be executed.*

LAW AND ORDER.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HUMOR.

The Canadian Governor General Says that the Yankees Want Him for Their Ruler, but He Will Never Consent.

At a banquet of the National Club of Canada, at Toronto, on the evening of the 12th, Lord Dufferin, in response to a toast, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, here I must be permitted to say that I consider it no small part of my good fortune that my connection with Canada should have occurred at a moment when she is probably in the act of making one of the greatest strides toward the establishment of her prestige, stability and importance which has hitherto been recorded in her history. (Cheers.) Even a casual observer cannot failed to have marked the decisive manner in which she is gradually asserting her position as one of the most important communities in the civilized world. (Great applause.) This circumstance has had a very visible effect, both upon the public opinion of England and of the United States. In spite of that preoccupation with their own affairs, natural to all communities, Canada on several occasions has not merely attracted the sympathies, but has compelled the admiration and attention of the thinking men of both countries. Her school systems, her federal arrangements, her municipal institutions, her maritime regulations, have repeatedly been cited in recent years by English statesmen of authority and distinction as worth of imitation. [Cheers.] As for the United States, although they may be too proud to own it, there is not a citizen of the neighboring republic who does not envy the smooth and harmonious working of our well balanced and happily adjusted institutions. [Applause.] Of one thing I am quite sure, that there is not an American politician between the Atlantic and the Pacific who would not at the present moment be content to give half his fortune, and perhaps a great deal more, to possess that most serviceable and useful thing, a Governor General. [Great laughter.] Indeed, the acquisition by the United States of so valuable a personage has of late come to appear of such prime necessity—would prove such an obvious mode of solving their present difficulties and of remedying the defect of their governmental machine—that I have been extremely nervous—(laughter)—about passing so near the border as I had to do on my way hither. There is no knowing what might happen in the case of people under such a press of temptation. (Renewed laughter.) Raids have been prompted sometimes by love as well as hate. In fact, the tame ceremonies of modern marriage are but the emasculated reproduction of the far more spirited principle of capture—(laughter)—by which brides in less sophisticated ages were obtained. Who knows to what lengths Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes and the millions of their respective adherents now drawn up in hostile array against each other might not be driven in the agony of their present suspense. (Laughter.) A British Governor General! What a cutting of the gordian knot! (Great laughter.) And so near, too—just across the water. A gunboat and a sergeant's guard and the thing is done. (Continued laughter.) And then think what they get in him. A person dissociated from all sectional interest, prejudices and passions—(hear, hear)—who can never become stronger than the people's Parliament or divide the national vote. (Applause.) A representative of all that is august, stable and sedate in the Government, the history and the traditions of the country; incapable of partisanship, and lifted far above the atmosphere of faction, without adherents to reward or opponents to oust from office; docile to the suggestions of his ministers, and yet securing to the people the certainty of being able to get rid of an administration or Parliament on the moment either had forfeited their confidence. (Applause.) Really, gentlemen, I think I had better remove nearer the North Pole (great laughter), for I am sure you will believe me when I say that after having been made to feel for so many years how good and kind are the people of Canada (cheering); having had an opportunity of appreciating how high an honor it is to be connected with a Dominion so full of hope, with such a glorious prospect before her (great cheering), I shall never be induced, even under the stress of violence and a threat of being "bull-dozed," to sit for one moment longer than I can help in the Presidential chair of the United States. (Laughter and cheers.) Should I go you may expect me back by the underground railway. (Renewed laughter.) Nay, more, so deeply attached am I to our Canada, that the Pashalik of Bulgaria shall not tempt me away (laughter), even though a full domestic establishment, such as is customary in that country, should be provided for me out of the taxes of the people (laughter), and Lady Dufferin gave her consent, which is doubtful. (Great laughter.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—St. Louis owes $16,000,000.

—Gambetta, they say, has the heart disease.

—The Tichborne claimant will make another assault on justice.

—The very name of the new Senator from Tennessee is deceptive—I-shara.

—Boston is beginning to think a produce exchauge would be desirable.

—A town in Texas is named Oatmeal. Dio Lewis should give it a town hall.

—The Kentuckians who went to Indiana to vote will report to Watterson in Washington for moral-effect duty.

—The *Courier-Journal* says that among those who are opposed to war is the man who has been bossed around by a Second Lieutenant.

—A Milwaukee school marm while at the Centennial captured a Swiss Commissioner, and has since lugged him home to Wisconsin in triumph.

—The Wade Hampton tax installments do not come forward promptly in South Carolina. The patriots prefer signing petitions to paying taxes.

—Captain Eads has been awarded his first half million payment for opening the mouth of the Mississippi. There's no doubt but that the Captain Eads it.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* says: "Vicksburg stands in need of a little more improvement." As the Hon. Bardwell Slote would say, Vicksburg is Democratic "by a large majority."

—We regret to hear that the gentle Tupper is the victim of another catastrophe. A Boston newsboy has called him a "stem winder," and the good poet can't find it in the dictionary.

—General Augur is an amiable, fair faced, handsome man, who would much rather be leaning his elegant form against a ballroom door post than holding a catamount like Packard by the ear.

—Miss Helen Loeke, a young lady living at Bristol, New Hampshire, died last Wednesday night from the effects of inhaling gas from red fire, burning during a young ladies' theatrical entertainment given about six weeks before.

—The famous General Tchernayeff is quietly rusticating in Paris. The Russo-Servian hero, despite all rumors relative to his having fallen into disgrace, still remains the best representative of fighting Sclavism, and he enjoys himself in beautiful Paris, because he knows his services will not be wanted until spring or summer.

—A woman of thirty-five years, residing in a fashionable boarding-house in New York, amused herself the other night by drinking freely and chasing her daughter, aged ten, down stairs with a revolver. The girl, on being asked her opinion of the affair, observed: "The only trouble with mother is that she lives too high."

—A Washington correspondent writes: Mr. Conkling is still the handsomest man in the Senate, though he has aged a good deal of late. His hair, once a golden auburn, is now an indescribable shade of gray, and two rivers of baldness run up from the corners of his forehead to the top of his crown, making a tufted island between them. His once ruddy beard has preserved a little more of its old hue than his hair, but it, too, is fast taking on a wintry aspect.

Time's Changes.

We have in Congress now several men who about ten years ago were plantation slaves We have a man who twenty years ago was sold on an auction block for $1,300. lie sits in the hall of the House of Representatives by the side of H. B. Payne, the banker millionaire of Cleveland. In 1860, when the latter was laboring in the Charleston Convention to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and to postpone the war, the former was picking cotton in the fields of Alabama. There is another man who was sold by a North Carolina planter to a planter in Alabama because he was discovered at night with a spelling-book in his hand. There is a man in the United States Senate, sitting next to Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen (as bright an example of statesmanship and aristocracy as we have in this country), who ten years ago could neither read nor write, and who was emancipated from slavery by Abraham Lincoln.—*Washington Letter.*

IN CHURCH—DURING THE LITANY.

"I'm glad we got here early, Nell;
We're not obliged to sit to-day
Beside those horrid Smith girls—well
I'm glad they go so soon away.
How does this cushion match my dress?
I think it looks quite charmingly.
'Bowed sweetly to the Smiths?' Oh! yes—
[Responds]...Pride, vanity, hypocrisy.
Good Lord, deliver us.'

I hate those haughty Courtenays!
I'm sure they needn't feel so fine,
Above us all—for mamma says
Their dresses aren't as nice as mine.
And one's engaged; so, just for fun,
To make her jealous—try to win
Her love—show her how 'tis done—
[Responds]...'From hatred, envy, mischief, sin,
Good Lord, deliver us.

To-day the rector is to preach
In aid of missionary work;
He'll say he hopes and trusts that each
Will nobly give, nor duty shirk.
I *hate* to give, but then one must,
You know we have a forward seat;
People can see—they *will*, I trust—
[Responds]...'From want of charity, deceit,
Good Lord, deliver us.'

Did you know Mr. Gray had gone?
That handsome Mr. Rogers, too?
Dear me! We shall be quite forlorn
If all the men leave—and so few!
I trust that we with Cupid's darts
May capture some—let them beware—
[Responds]..'Behold the sorrows of our hearts,
And, Lord, with mercy, hear our prayer!'"
—*Vanity Verses.*

The Frozen Spray at Niagara.

The Falls of Niagara, in summer or winter, are too stupendous to be described by mortal man. Those who wish to view the Falls and the surroundings in winter must come and see for themselves the vagaries of the frozen spray. Even Daniel Webster gave up his attempt to describe the scene, with the exclamation: "Before us is a hurly-burly of waters too deep to be fathomed, too irregular to be described, shrouded in too much mist to be clearly seen; water, vapor, foam and atmosphere are all mixed up together in sublime confusion. By our side down comes this world of green and white waters, and yours into the invisible abyss. A steady, imaginary, low-toned moan thunders incessantly in our ears. As we look up we think some sudden disaster has opened the seas, and that all their floods are coming down upon us at once, but we soon recollect that what we see is not a sudden or violent exhibition, but the permanent and uniform character of the object which we contemplate. There the grand spectacle has stood for centuries—from the creation, as far as we know—without change. From the beginning it has shaken, as it now does, the earth and the air; and its unvarying thunder existed before there were ears to hear it. Reflections like these on the duration and permanency of this grand object naturally arise and contribute much to the deep feeling which the whole scene produces. We cannot help being struck with a sense of the insignificance of man and all his works compared with what is before us."—"*C. C. F.*" in *Baltimore American.*

A Story of Alexis.

The Russian Minister is credited with the following story: When the young Alexis was first assigned to duty as midshipmen his vessel was wrecked off the coast of Denmark. The admiral commanding, resolved to save the young man, ordered him to take charge of the first boat which put off from the disabled ship. The Grand Duke disdained safety thus bought, and declined. "My duty is here," he said to the admiral, "and I must be the last to leave the ship." "Do you understand, sir," exclaimed the admiral, "that you are under my command? And do you dare to refuse obedience to my orders?" "I know my duty," answered the midshipman, "and I will obey any orders you may see fit to give me, except an order to leave the ship, where my duty now commands me to remain." The admiral gave up his point, and Alexis was, as he had said he would be, the last man to leave the ship, and after landing was promptly ordered under arrest for refusing to obey orders. The Grand Duke submitted without a murmur. The admiral sent dispatches to the Emperor detailing the affair, and the Emperor wrote: "I approve your having placed the midshipman, Alexis, under arrest for disobedience, and bless my boy for having disobeyed."

A "Sleighing" Postponed.

In front of a gate a girl nine or ten years old was yesterday morning waiting and watching. Of a sudden Big English, the bootblack, turned into the street half a block below, drawing a hand-sled. At the same moment Catnip, the newsboy, came into the street half a block above, also drawing a sled. Each one had come to take his true love out for an airing, and neither knew of the other's intentions. They met at the gate, and while they were scowling darkly at each other, the true love was wondering how she could ride both sleds at once.

"Villain, go back!" hoarsely whispered Big English.

"Don't tech me, ye hoss thief!" warned the other.

They pulled down their hats, spit on their hands, and met in the shock of mortal combat, while one of the sleds slewed around and knocked true love into a snow drift, from which position her mother lifted her out and shook her till her teeth rattled, bundled her into the house, and broke up the sleighing party.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jacob a. Ottworth, F. Ehrgott, G. Fullerton, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINER
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
4A8

POLITICAL.
PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 184

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24. 1877.

AT
Wm. Semple's.
A new and choice assortment of
WHITE GOODS
Of our own importation, is now to hand, and enables us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarlatanes, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Jaconets, and new designs and styles in White and Insertion P. K's, and at remarkably low prices. We are offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In the following goods: Seasonable low priced Dress Goods, Sateen, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
MOHAIRS, SERGES,
Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities in Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value in
BLACK SILKS,
At the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivaled anywhere. Ladies' and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,
CLOAKS AND WRAPS,
Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Merino, all wool and
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts, Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds,
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, Ready-made Clothing of all kinds. New lines of
GOODS OPENING DAILY.
While we are pleased to announce we feel confident in still leading in value, variety and low prices, at
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Tuesday, Jan. 23.
B. & B.
NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS.
NEW TORCHON LACES. All the patterns are wonderfully cheap, and we therefore have given special attention to the selection of extra choice styles, more particularly than ordinary goods, at a trifle lower price. Prices from 6¼c to $3.00.
New Dress Goods, extra choice styles.
Self-Colored Plaid Suitings at 10c.
Large line new choice Plain Basket and Brocade Dress Fabrics at 20c and 25c.
Double-width American Cashmeres, at 30c up.
New Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, 65 and 75c. GREAT BARGAINS in fine qualities from 90c to $1.25.
NEW BLACK CASHMERES.
All-wool French Cashmeres at 62½, 70 and 75c. Special value in our celebrated Black Cashmere de Rousse at 85, 90, 95 and $1.
One case 42 inch Black Cashmeres at $1.25, well worth $1.50
New Guinet Black Dress Silks at $1.25 and $1.50.
New Satin Cachemire Finish Black Dress Silks $1.50 to $1.
NEW STRIPE SILKS.
New Colored Silks at $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.
Owing to the fact of carrying a large stock Black Silks from last year, and an exceedingly favorable purchase of these goods within the past few weeks, (caused by the depressed condition of the times,) we can and will offer as good, or even better, value in BLACK SILKS than was sold during May and June, 1876, when these goods were sold at less prices than at any time within the past 25 years.
Unequalled bargains in Shirtings, Sheetings and Linens.
We have MUSLINS from 5c per yard up, but only enumerate a few special qualities on the counters 5 bales 4-4 fine Brown Muslins at 8c, or 14 yards for $1.
4-4 Bleached Muslin at 8c, extra quality.
Several cases soft finish Bleached Muslin at 9½c by the piece, equal to Lonsdale.
Large line Bleached Goods at 10c per yard, the best value in any market.
4-4 extra heavy Bleached Muslin at 11¾c by the piece, equal to Wamsutta.
Good 9-4 Bleached Sheetings at 23c.
In Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Crashes we have some extra bargains to offer.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
P. S.—New stock of Shirt Fronts. Two makes extra quality Unlaundried Shirts at 90c and $1c.
Bayard Taylor
SAYS:—"I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Tuition, School Books, &c. Payable quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils, combining the advantages of private tutoring a and school room drill. Media has 7 churches and character which has prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks for 26 years. 10 Instructors, 2 graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. m57
SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate,

AT
Wm. Semple's.
Still further bargains in
DOMESTICS,
Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6¼c.
Yard Wide Dark Chintzes at 6¼c.
Yard Wide Cretonnes and Chintzes, best styles at 8½ and 10c.
A few short lengths fine
IRISH LINENS,
At one-third their real value in prices.
A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.
A few short lengths Turkey Red Damasks, and extensive variety of patterns and shades in same—very cheap.
HEAVY CRASH
For Towelings at 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10c—Special bargains.
All-linen Damask Towels, at 8½, 10, 12½c and upwards—extra value. All-linen
LOOM DAMASKS,
Slightly imperfect at 25c per yard.
Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin finish fine
TABLE DAMASKS,
At 50c, 62½c and 75c—superior bargains. Fine Bleached
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
At 6¼, 7 and 8½c. LONSDALE and FRUIT OF THE LOOM Shirting Muslin, at 10c per yard.
Those two makes, the favorite Shirtings of housekeepers, are so well known that they have no equal for family use, at or near this price.
At 9c, fine half
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
An extra bargain, rather lower than usual.
Turkey Red Damasks, new designs,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1877. }

The general situation in financial circles remains unchanged. Yesterday inquiry for financial accommodations was fair, the applications being chiefly from coal dealers and merchants. Bankers are moderately well supplied with loanable funds, and borrowers make few complaints when able to present undoubted security. On the street the demand for money was moderate, generally from outside parties who are not in favor with the regular bankers. The orders from the country for currency were light, and the shipments meager. Rates of interest were steady and unchanged at 8 and 10 per cent. at the regular banks.

A feature in our iron business has been the subject of comment for a time past, —that consumption has equaled the ore supply,—a fact which has been regarded as having much promise for the future.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

As to the outlook for general trade, all concede that the essential conditions for a growing prosperity exist except (1) the political situation and (2) fault this needs have little influence on mercantile affairs), corporate unsoundness. As to the political situation men of all shades of politics look with favor upon the proposed settlement of the Presidential contest by the methods prescribed in the report of the joint committee. Should the Presidential contest be so settled, whether it results in having Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden as President for the next four years, a disturbing element will be eliminated from mercantile calculations, and general trade cannot fail to be benefited. As to corporate unsoundness, there is no doubt that by far the larger number of the great corporations which have the confidence of the public are sound, and deserve the confidence they have. It may be that there are others which are unsound; a discovery of this should not, according to any process of reasoning, injure legitimate trade. If among the unsound corporations there should be discovered those whose shares are dealt in at the Stock Exchange, the effect would be to drive money from this class of investments into safer investments, like United States bonds, or into use in trade or into legitimate enterprises. In short, Stock Exchange interests would suffer but to the gain of mercantile interests. It is possible that there will be no break down of corporate credit of this kind; but if there shall be there is no reason why capitalists and business men, with the political uncertainties out of the way, should hesitate to take advantage of exceptional opportunities which the present offers—opportunities such as usually appear in the seasons of extreme depression which follow great panics.—*New York Post.*

FACTS VERSUS WIND.

The Toledo *Blade* has come to the conclusion that there is to be "no more waiting" in the commercial world. The capitalists and the men of muscle, skill and capacity are not, it argues, going "to sit by any longer with folded hands, waiting for the times to improve. Young, ambitious men, who have a career before them, will not "force themselves to mope along at a snail's pace for another year. They know they have a boundless country overflowing with potentialities of wealth." The "slow pace" is to be abandoned; there is to be "vigorous, progressive action;" everybody is going to strip off his coat and work with vigorous earnestness until "the wheels of business once more begin spinning around." Alack! something besides rhetoric is needed to inflate the business of the country and restore prosperity. Political economy is a more wholesome tonic than bombast about the resources of the country. Once in ten years there is a panic; then come hard times and business depression; and, finally, there is a reaction toward flush times. Since 1873 there has been a downward curve; the lowest point has certainly been passed; it is high time to expect the upward curve of the cycle. Abstract reasoning will not stiffen the courage of business men, but based as this argument is on the experience of many decades it is worth more than rhetoric.

REDUCES ITS STOCK.

At a meeting held on Tuesday the stockholders of the Phenix National Bank of New York agreed to the proposed reduction of the stock from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000 by returning at par in cash the amounts of the reduction to the shareholders pro rata, according to the number of shares held by each at the time of the reduction. The saving to the bank in taxation, it is estimated, will be about $30,000 a year.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold			
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅝	5-20's 1868 coupons	111⅞
" 5s "	108½	" 1865 "	111¾
" 1885 "	109¼	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865 new	110⅝	New 5 per cents	112¼
6-20's 1867	111¾	10-40's coupons	111
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Erie	16⅜	Union Pacific	61⅜
L. S.	38	Toledo & Wabash	6⅜
C. C. & I. C.	3	Harlem	142
St. Paul	18⅜	Adams Express	101
Do. Pref	49	American Express	57½
Lake Shore	87⅜	U. S. Express	53½
Do. Central	49⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern com.	88⅜	Quicksilver	10⅝
Do. Pref	88⅜	Mariposa	5
Rock Island	102½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Cleve. & Pitts	92¼	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Iron Mountain	10¾
Western Union Tel.	76⅜	N. J. Central	—
Delaware, L. & W.	—	Del. & Hudson	—

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(B) 48⅛	Cen. Trans (A)	38⅛
Reading (B)	16⅜	Empire sc. (B)	4½
U. Cos. of N. J.	140	A. V. R. R.	165
Oil Creek (S)	8¼	P. C. & St. L.	78
Lehigh Valley (S)	49⅜	N. Pacific bonds	113⅜

NEW YORK, January 23, 1877.

Money easy at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $332,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $81,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483@485. Gold opened and closed at 106¼, with sales at 106⅞. The carrying rates were 4½@5%. Silver at London is 58½ pence. Here it is $1.13¾ greenbacks and $1.25¾ gold; silver coin $1.25¾. Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet. There was a marked decrease in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day, and there was also less vim and buoyancy to speculation. During the early part of the day the market was alternately weak and firm, but in the afternoon there was a general weakening in prices, and the market closed at a decline of 1-4 to 1 per cent. from the highest point, the latter Western Union. There are very few outside buyers of stocks in the street at present, and business is confined chiefly to brokers and professional speculators. Adams Express advanced to 103@103½. Rock Island, Northwest common and Pacific Mail were firm. The transactions were 152,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Unions Telegraph, 5,000 Northwests, 5,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 2,500 Union Pacific, 26,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Lackawanna, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114⅛; 5-20s of 1865, 109½; do. of 1865, new, 110½; do. of 1867, 113⅞; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 112⅝; new 4½s, 108; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113⅝; currency sixes, 128½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 43; do. new, 42; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76½; Quicksilver, 14½; do. preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 25; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 103; Wargo Express, 84; American Express, 57; United States Express, 54; New York Central, 104, Erie, 16½; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 141½; do. pref'd, 126; Union Pacific, 64; Michigan Central, 49½; Panama, 22; Lake Shore, 87½; Pittsburgh, 92½; Illinois Central, 97½; Northwestern common, 36½; do. preferred, 58; C., C., C. & I., 3; New Jersey Central, 33½; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 18½; do. preferred, 48½; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 7½; Delaware & Lackwanna, 74½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 184; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13; Central Pacific, 7; Union, 61; Land Grants, 102; Sinking Fund, 96½; 105½; Land Grants, 102; Sinking Fund, 96½; 105½; Land Grants, 102; Sinking Fund, 96½; 105½

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Falling and stationary, followed by rising barometer, rising temperature, southwesterly winds, veering to westerly or northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional snow, are indicated for to-day.

Amusements To-night.

Opera House—Kate Fisher and her horse Wonder in "Mazeppa."

Library Hall—C. W. Barry as *Long Tom Coffin* in "Echoes."

The Bricklayers.

A large meeting of the bricklayers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held in the Heath Zouaves' armory yesterday afternoon, when the action of the Allegheny Bricklayers' Union, in demanding three dollars per day after April 1st next, was endorsed. Another meeting will be held at Knap's Battery armory on Friday afternoon, and also at the Heath Zouaves' armory on Tuesday afternoon.

Fire on the South Side.

Last night, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the building formerly occupied by Plunkett & Co., at the head of Eighteenth street, South Side. An alarm was immediately struck from box 145, but the Central alarm bell broke the machinery after it had struck only 13. The fire caught from the engine room, but it was extinguished by the department before much damage was done.

Fun at Pittsburgh's Expense.

A Harrisburg dispatch of the 22nd inst. to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Much merriment was created at the expense of the Pittsburgh Councils to-day, by the presentation of their petition in the House asking for immediate steps to be taken for the creation of a new State, to be called West Pennsylvania, in case the bill for the removal of the Capital to Philadelphia should be passed. It was received with general derision and the Pittsburgh members were not willing to be held responsible for it."

Sudden Death.

Wm. Williams, a man fifty years of age, died suddenly about 6 o'clock, last evening, at Clark's Hotel, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Penn avenue. He was formerly a resident of Greensburg, where he has a sister residing, but for the last seven years had been keeping books for J. R. Lanahan at the St. James Hotel. He felt ill on Monday and went to the West Penn Hospital, but yesterday felt lonesome and walked down to Clark's. He had sat in a chair but a few minutes, when he expired. Cause of death supposed to be heart disease. Coroner Thomas will hold an inquest this morning.

Ministerial Appointments of the U. B. Church.

The Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren church, which held its final session yesterday at Altoona, made the following appointments for the Western district: J. Medsgar, P. E.; Mount Pleasant, F. Fisher; Pittsburgh, J. G. Steiner; Johnstown, W. Wragg; Westmoreland Circuit, D. Speck; Greensburg, H. Kohr; Washington, W. A. Jackson; Madison, D. Sheerer; Industry, M. O. Lane; Ligonier, J. S. Miller; Somerset, C. Wortman; Castleman, J. S. Buell; Springfield, J. L. Baker; Cambria, J. Hamilton and Edward Cavanaugh, P. E. Detrick; Pine Flat, M. G. Potter; Mahoning, J. H. Pershing (one to be supplied); Brookville Mission, D. Steele; Connellsville, L. W. Stahl.

Candidates Suggested.

At the Republican meeting in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, on Monday evening, the following candidates were suggested: Mayor—W. C. Cooke, Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey. Select Council—James Lindsay. School Directors—John A. Gilleland, J. W. Kreps, Dr. E. S. Riggs, Hon. John E. Parke, James Hamilton, Robert Young, J. R. Dravo, J. R. Lees. Assessor—W. Gibson Miller. Assistant Assessor, General Charles Barnes, Henry Cable. Election Assessor—First precinct, John Wilson; Second precinct, A. D. Wilson; Third precinct, John C. Donaldson. Constable—Charles F. Shwar. For Poor Director—Dr. J. B. Johnson. Judge of Election—First precinct, A. C. Henry; Second precinct, Wm. Heagy, Isaac Stewart; Third precinct, George Bardoner. Inspector of Election—First precinct, F. B. Fleck; Second precinct, Wm. Boyd, Alexander Wright; Third precinct, Wm. McKain. The chairman appointed the following committee to have tickets printed: W. C. Cooke, Isaac Stewart, F. A. M. Kreps and Thos. Megraw.

RODGER'S OPINION.

The Legality of McClure Avenue and Charles Street Bonds.

The opinion of City Solicitor Rodgers, of Allegheny, in reference to the proposed issue of bonds for the improvement of McClure avenue and Charles street, was presented to Controller Brown yesterday. Mr. Rodger's opinion is contrary to that entertained by Judge Mellon, who has filed a protest against the issuance of these bonds on the ground that they would be illegal. The City Solicitor holds that the city can legally issue bonds to pay for these improvements, because they are a city debt and must be paid. In other words, the city is responsible for the cost of these improvements. He bases his opinion on the decision rendered by the Supreme Court, in the case of Schenley vs. the City of Allegheny, which in substance, was that where contracts were made by the city it must carry them out. S. H. Geyer, Esq., County Solicitor, sends an accompanying opinion to Mr. Rodgers, in which he concurs with the views of the law as laid down by the City Solicitor.

DESTROYED AND DAMAGED.

Steamers Lost and Injured During the Late Flood.

The Local Inspectors at this Port have made the following estimates of losses and damages sustained in the destruction and injury of steamers by the late flood: Total losses—Chieftain, $10,000, Elisha Bennett, $10,000, Lion, $20,000, Relief, $8,000, R. J. Grace, $3,500, Coal Bluff, $2,000, Alex. Speer $500, Charley Brown $1,500, Jack Gumbert $300, Joseph Warne $1,000, Is. Keefer $200, J. B. Williams $400, Joseph Walton $1,200, J. N. Camden $100, Kangaroo $50, Fred. Wilson $300, Elizabeth $150 and the Sam. Roberts $25. Total losses $74,000; damages over $7,425, grand total $81,425. Insurance is not available in any of these losses, the risks having been taken against fire only.

The towboat Simpson Horner struck a pier of the Newport bridge at Cincinnati yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and sunk four boats and one barge of coal.

The ice is forty feet high in the gorge at Fairview, up the Allegheny.

BULL-DOZING.

Michael Hall Posts the Court.

Mr. Michael Hall, having taken upon himself the responsibility of mantaining a wife and not care for her in a manner satisfactory to her, he was brought before the Quarter sessions Saturday to answer a charge of desertion, and show cause if any, why he should not provide for and support Mrs. Hall in a manner consistent with his means and station in life. Forgetting the old adage that "the man who pleads his own case has a fool for a client," Mr. Hall decided to take the job, and succeeded so well that the court was constrained to make an order directing him to pay to his wife the sum of $5 per week. This Michael thinks is unjust, and he undertook a little "bull-dozing" by publishing and posting in all the offices about the Court House, and other conspicuous places a "quarter sheet" bill containing the following:

NOTICE.

The order of the Court is that Michael Hall is to pay the eight dollars per week for support. When he don't make horse feed, and is working steady, to draw $30 to live on, which he can prove by 17 witnesses. MICHAEL HALL.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Important Meeting Yesterday—Price of Mining Reduced.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at their rooms on Water street yesterday morning, which was more largely attended than any meeting that has been held for several months. The subject claiming the almost exclusive attention of the meeting was the price to be paid for mining. After considerable informal discussion in regard to the matter, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That owing to the peculiarly distressing circumstances in which the coal trade is now placed, in consequence of the disastrous effect of the recent break-up, destroying coal tipples and coal packages, and rendering a general resumption of mining impossible, it is the sense of this meeting that the operators cannot pay more for mining than the price paid previous to the late disaster, viz: two (2) cents per bushel, which price is hereby fixed upon as the basis for this season's operations.

The miners will probably refuse to work at that price, but as there is but few of the works in operation along the river their action can have little or no effect at present.

Boston Brown Bread, fresh twice a week, at 18 Fifth avenue.

THE GREAT MOVEMENT.

The Doings of Mr. Murphy and His Converts—The Reformer Himself Attends Two Meetings—Wm. Lee, of Philo Hall, Takes the Pledge—Last Night's Meetings.

The aisles at the Fifth avenue church last night were as crowded as ever. With the most friendly feeling in the world for the cause, we beg leave to suggest that if all the aisles cannot be kept open that at least one be kept clear. It would undoubtedly be a great advantage to do so.

At this church last evening Mr. Murphy was present at the opening and made a few remarks, and then he left to attend a meeting out Fifth avenue extension. Mr. S. J. Paisley was left in charge, and introduced the following speakers: Wm. Little, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, Mr. Baugh, Mr. Lincoln, (the leader of the choir,) Mr. Davis, Wm. Lee, Dr. Mundorff, Captain McElherron, Mr. Orr, and Joseph R. Hunter, Esq. The most important of these (that is, of course, taking into consideration the nature of the movement) was Wm. Lee. He is well known throughout the city as the former proprietor of the notorious Philo Hall. He was not many months ago convicted of felonious assault and battery upon Lieut. Johnson, who went in to quell a disturbance, and sentenced to the penitentiary. After serving a portion of his term he was very recently pardoned out. After signing the pledge last night he related some facts in connection with his prison life, and said that his experience, and the influence of Mr. Murphy's work, had induced him to abandon his former life. He thanked the people for having taken sufficient interest in him to procure his pardon.

MR. MURPHY'S CHARITY.

That spirit of thought and speech which has characterized Mr. Murphy's work in this city has been so palpable and so oft reported that it seems almost supererogatory to again refer to it; but a speech of his at the noonday meeting yesterday deserves mention. He said: The army now numbers thirty-five thousand names, but remember the men who are left penniless by it; look at the number of saloons with "To Let" on them; remember the men who are in the liquor business—not one of them has said an unkind word or written a scurrilous article, but have said, "God bless you; go on, you are doing a good work." I don't think the equal of this has ever happened in the history of the world. Now is the time to carry out the sentiment "Malice toward none and charity for all." My friends, if you have done anything wrong to the liquor seller, go to him in love and kindness and charity. We shall live to see the funeral of this accursed traffic, and the saloon keepers will be as glad to be saved as was Frank Murphy.

And Mr. Murphy's non-sectarian, charitable in speech, but be is also in deeds. A large portion of his salary is spent in a quiet, unostentatious way, for the relief of the needy who are attracted by his eloquence.

"THE DRUNKARD SAVED."

Dodgers are being liberally distributed throughout the city announcing that a great drama in five chapters, entitled "Murphy's Pledge; or, the Drunkard Saved," will be performed at a certain theater on Saturday afternoon and evening next. While not claiming Mr. Murphy's endorsement of this dramatic venture the bills are very careful not to state that he gives his countenance whatever to irregular projects of this character. They, indeed, are so ingeniously written as to leave the impression that the entertainment has Mr. Murphy's sanction, which is most certainly has not. It is quite generally known that he declined a few days since to lend his influence to a theatrical performance and it is not at all possible that his views have since undergone a change in that respect. The bills contain the name of no party, either responsible or irresponsible, and the indications are that it is a "wildcat" venture gotten up for the purpose of making money. Those who may wish to patronize the entertainment can do so,—it is not the wish to "bull-doze" them at all,—but they must not pay their money under the impression that they will either hear or hear of Mr Murphy, or that he has any connection with it at all. It is not improbable that "Murphy's Pledge; or the Drunkard Saved," may be nothing more though possibly something less than "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" re-christened. Numerous have been the attempts in that line of Murphy into a support of schemes indirectly and not all associated with his work, and just as numerous have been the failures.

ON THE HILL.

The seventh series of meetings held by the Temperance Union of the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards was in session in the Wylie avenue church (Rev. Knox) last evening. The meeting was in charge of W. G. Dunseath, and was opened by singing the Gospel song "Wash me in the Blood," and reading of the sixth chapter of Galatians and prayer by Rev. Knox.

Capt. J. B. Martin was the first speaker introduced and entertained the meeting in a happy manner. The next speaker was Mr. Jas. Munn, who was followed by Mr. Thos. McMurray, who spoke a short speech.

Mr. James Owens stated that he had spent as high as five hundred dollars in one night. He had come all the way from Greensburg, Pa., to hear Mr. Murphy and sign the pledge. He also stated that the news of Francis Murphy was as far east as Greensburg, and the people were waiting for him to come.

Captain Clancy came forward next, and addressed the meeting in an entertaining and most feeling manner.

Colonel Reaif was called next, and was received by his friends with a storm of applause. He gave one of his fine talks on the temperance question, for which he is noted.

Professor Evans then gave some of the incidents of his life, in an acceptable and entertaining manner.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the regular overflow meeting held in this church last night there was another large audience present. Mr. George H. Barber opened the meeting by reading the eighth chapter of Romans. Costal Copley, Esq., led in prayer. Mr. George H. Garber then spoke, urging the Christian portion of the audience to remember that all men have souls, and are made in the image of their Maker, and that although fallen by drink they should not be treated worse than we would treat a dumb brute.

Mr. Matthews said he had signed the pledge. It was the best piece of work he had done for a long time. He would, by the help of God, keep it, and use all the means in his power to urge all others to sign.

By request the choir then sung that beautiful song entitled "The Prodigal Child."

Mr. Ed. Witt signed the pledge about eight weeks ago, and they have been happy weeks to him, as he fully believed that if he had drank one year more he would have filled a drunkard's grave. He advised all young men to sign the pledge, and thus avoid the many temptations that surround their life. He wanted the ladies to understand that they had much to do in this great movement. They should encourage their male friends to attend the meetings and sign the pledge, and also to remember to make home pleasant for husbands, sons and brothers.

Mr. John Altenbourgh said he belonged to Murphy's army, he was glad of it, and hoped to see all men join the same army, and then also join the army of Christ.

Mr. McNair could not say enough in the temperance cause, he thanked God that he lived to see this time. When he came here there were thirty-five thousand names to the temperance pledge, and the good work still going on. Even from Kentucky, the land of Bourbon whisky, the cry came up for help to release them from the bondage of rum.

Mr. Coats said when he signed the pledge he did not think he could or would keep it, but by the help of God he has kept it and now he feels fully satisfied that he is able to keep it until the end.

Mr. Malone said he had signed the pledge as he concluded he had served the Devil long enough and now hoped to serve his God for the balance of his life.

There will be another meeting held in the same church to-night, when Colonel Hetherington, J. Whitesell, Esq., and several others will be present and address the meeting. Come all, and you will find room and welcome.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The meeting at the Methodist Protestant church on Eighteenth street, South Side, last night, was a grand one, and it was not until a late hour that the people were persuaded to go home. The meeting was presided over by Mr. R. C. Craft, who opened with reading the third chapter of Corinthians. Prayer by Mr. Shepherd. The choir then sang that beautiful hymn, "Rescue the Perishing." This gave the voices of Misses Westfall, Roseman and Duvall a chance to show how well they are trained.

Mr. Craft then spoke, dwelling upon the results of an intemperate life, the disastrous effect of strong drink, and urged every man, Pagan or Christian, to sign the pledge. Song: "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice."

Mr. J. H. Campbell then spoke, giving his life experience, and urging men to sign the pledge. Song, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus."

Speeches were made by Wm. Duvall and James Collins, both of which were full of real life, and had a telling effect on all present.

At the conclusion of the meeting Walter Carothers, a boy seven years of age, sang, "We're Going Home," with excellent effect.

Another meeting will be held at the same place on Friday evening, when Col. Reaif will speak.

A meeting held at the Bingham street M. E. church last evening was presided over by H. B. McCurry. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fred. Bernard, Alex. Potter, a former saloon keeper, W. J. Hicks, J. Davis, Rev. Dean and Rev. Mc-horn. A number of good speakers have been promised for to-night.

OUT THE AVENUES.

The overflow meeting in the Fulton street M. E. church, near Centre avenue, last evening, was largely attended, the building being filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. P. C. Abbott presided, and addresses were made by Mr. Claney, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Mashall, and Professor Mason Evans. Thirty-five signed the pledge.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Oakland Methodist chapel last evening. Addresses were made by Frank X. Burns, David Hall, Eccles Robinson, and Mr. Reese, of the firm of Reese, Graff & Co. A number signed the pledge. Meetings every evening at this chapel at half-past seven o'clock.

ALLEGHENY.

A Murphy meeting was held in the Union M. E. church in Manchester last evening. The meeting was lead in prayer by Mr. Gatchell. The choir then sang "Ninety and Nine," after which Mr. Kimball took charge and introduced the following speakers: J. K. Creighton, Richard Ennis, W. S. Mathews, Wm. McDowell, Allen Knox and J. N. Ross.

Mr. E. D. Wilt presented the Fifth and Sixth ward Young Men's Temperance Union with a beautiful banner, bearing the inscription of Murphy's pledge.

W. S. Matthews responded on behalf of the Young Men's Temperance Union. He spoke with reference to the cause, and hoped they would never bring reproach to their banner.

There will be a temperance meeting at Dr. Swift's church, Arch street, Allegheny, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Francis Murphy will be there, and several of the reclaimed will speak.

A Murphy meeting will be held in the Avery Mission Church, corner of North and Avery streets, Allegheny. Eminent speakers will be in attendance. All are invited to be present.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

A large and enthusiastic Murphy temperance meeting was held in the U. P. church, McKeesport, on Monday evening. The church was so crowded that an overflow meeting had to be held in the lecture room, and that too was jammed. The meeting was opened with the usual exercises. Addresses were delivered by F. W. Barnard, Lewis Graham, T. T. Taylor, Mr. Fogle and others. During the evening seventy-four signed the pledge, making over eight hundred in the place.

Another temperance meeting was held on Monday evening in the Presbyterian church, Mansfield. The church was crowded, and many had to go away. Mr. Wm. B. Arnold led the meeting, and Robt. Potter, Mr. Barry and others made addresses. Sixty-six signed.

A meeting was held last night in the M. E. Church, Wilkinsburg, Jno. Shaw in the chair. The meeting was opened by John Moran, who made a speech of unusual interest, after which Jos. Woodson addressed the meeting in a realistic speech of 30 minutes. Results, 25 new signatures, making 360 from this place.

The temperance cause is growing in Bellevieuw, and it is only a question of a little time to enlist all the young men of the borough. The meeting last night was opened and conducted by Messrs. Gilbert McMasters, Geo. Irwin and J. C. Young. Addresses were made by Messrs. McMasters, Geo. G. Redick, Rev. Mackin and others. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the true spirit of charity—Christ-like charity—appeared to pervade the cause.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the Valley Presbyterian church, Emsworth, conducted by Capt. J. K. Barbour. Prayer by Prof. Sloan, of the University. Spirited addresses were made Capt. Barbour, George Hall, William Hill, Capt. Elliott, Dr. Cummings, I. Drexler, and others. Sixty signed the pledge. A meeting will be held in the Methodist church at the same place next Tuesday at 7½ o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, &C.

The gospel temperance meeting at the Central Presbyterian church last night was addressed by Col. Reaif, Rev. Dr. Murray, Arthur Murray, son of Dr. Murray, and Mr. Comingo. All were listened to with great interest. The meeting this evening will be addressed by Dr. Clark and Gilbert McMasters.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held in St. James' church, corner Sixteenth and Penn streets, this evening and also during the week at half-past 7 o'clock. Good speakers will be present. This evening Hon. Felix Brunot, Col. Hetherington and others will speak.

Spirit of the Great Reform.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The progress of the temperance reformation in these cities, and in the suburban towns and rural districts, in which, as was stated in the noon-day prayer meeting on Tuesday, thirty-five thousand names have been enrolled in what is called "Murphy's Army" is far beyond anything ever known in a work of this kind. What is the influence which has moved the hearts of all classes and crowds the churches night after night, and also every day from 12 to 1 with deeply interested multitudes, and brought thousands of men from drunkenness to sobriety? This is a problem which many are thinking about and discussing, and few questions are more interesting. That it has been reduced from one to two and a half per cent. these various taxes have become a heavy burden.

The tax for State purposes is three mills on capital, and one-half per cent. on dividends, thus taxing the same property or the same investment twice. We, therefore, petition your honorable bodies to repeal the act for the levy of the first named three mills tax on capital, and to have only the tax of one-half per cent. on dividends. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Garrison thought the matter of the stamp tax should also be included in the memorial. He considered that the most oppressive and annoying system of taxation, to yield so compartively little for the trouble.

Mr. Harper said that there was a mistake made in the resolutions and petitions. There is no State tax on dividends. A few State banks pay a tax of ten mills, which relieves the stockholders of all other taxes. The United States Government levies a tax on capital, deposits and circulation.

Mr. Meyran explained that the State law of Louisiana levies a tax of three mills on capital, and one-half per cent. upon dividends, or eight mills altogether. In lieu of this, however, it is optional with the banks to pay a tax of ten mills on capital, which relieves them of other taxation. Most banks elect to take the former method, as then, if they make nothing, they do not have to pay the three mills. In addition to this State tax, there is a municipal tax of one per cent. on capital. The United States taxes are one-half per cent. on capital, one-half per cent. on deposits, and one-half per cent. on circulation.

Sheriff Graham said the tax on private bankers by the State was a dead loss sometimes. They pay in addition a tax to the general government on deposits.

Mr. Berry thought it possible that too much might be attempted in trying to abolish both National and State taxes, and consequently all the aims be defeated.

Mr. Meyran said that as the petitions will go through different channels, and to different places, it would do no harm to send both petitions. If both the State and National taxation can or cannot be reduced, one will not interfere with the other.

Mr. Berry feared that asking too much might have a bad effect on the community. The impression may go forth that the banks are trying to get rid of all taxation.

Mr. Arthurs was willing that both the State and National Governments should be petitioned to reduce taxation, but he thought the matter should be separated in the memorials.

Mr. McEwen before favoring the memorial to the State Legislature, believed it would be well to enquire if the State has any debt.

All capital invested in any kind of business throughout the State is taxed at the same rate as that invested in banks. It would be a great boon to confer the effects of the abolition of the national tax; the stamp tax especially, should be repealed. The tax on circulation is optional with bankers, for if they do not want to pay it they can withdraw their circulation.

Mr. Robinson believed the tax on deposits to be the most onerous.

Before taking action upon the resolutions Mr. Meyran desired to hear Mr. McEwen explain himself more fully.

Mr. McEwen then stated that he would prefer the abolition of the stamp tax, and thought it well enough to let that on capital remain.

Mr. Harper was of the opinion that all National taxation of banks could be abolished without injury, especially as the banks themselves receive no benefit whatever from the tax.

After some further discussion the resolutions as submitted by the committee were amended by striking out all the portions referring to State taxation, and then the resolutions as amended unanimously adopted. The petition to Congress was adopted, but that to the State Legislature withdrawn by consent.

All the petitions, when filled, are to be sent to W. N. Riddle, Esq., who will forward them to the Clearing House Association of New York, from whence they will be sent to Congress, the idea being to have the petitions from all parts of the country sent in together.

After the adoption of a motion to send a report of the proceedings to our representatives in Congress, the meeting adjourned.

In spite of the time devoted to personal beautification and shopping, American ladies manage to pick up a great deal of information. One of them put the question to a lady who had been at the Napoleon Bonaparte, replied after a pause: "He was quite talented I believe." On home subjects they are better informed. Thus the whole secret of what is the greatest blessing of the age, and see if she does not reply B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

The Best Plan

For those who sell Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, is to carry none over from one season to another. This plan has long since been adopted by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, and necessitates liberal reductions about this time in the year. These reductions have now been made and bargains may be confidently looked for.

No more Medicine of any Kind.—Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANK TAXATION.

Meeting of Business Men at the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday in Relation to the Matter—Petitions to Congress—No Action on State Taxation.

According to announcement a meeting of bankers, manufacturers and other business men was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, to take action looking to the abolition of the onerous taxes on banking capital and deposits.

The meeting was called to order by the selection—on motion of W. N. Riddle, Esq.—of Mr. John Harper as President. The following Vice Presidents were also nominated by the same gentleman, and elected:

James I. Bennett, Joseph Dilworth, J. K. Moorehead, Joseph Horne, Frank Rahm, Chas. J. Clarke, Chas. Arbuthnot, Dr. D. Hostetter, Henry Kleber, J. J. Gillespie.

Secretaries—John B. Jackson, and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Harper stated the object of the meeting, and said that the tax is an onerous one. He had been looking at the records of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and found that since 1850 that bank alone has paid $383,500 State tax. Since the war it has paid U. S. taxes to the amount of $152,954, not including State taxation, making the total taxes since 1850 amount to over $536,000. It is generally supposed that this tax is paid by men who are called capitalists; that is a mistake. The tax is upon and comes from the savings of industry, laid up for future necessities. And under issues are among the stockholders of the Bank of Pittsburgh 295 females. Of the rest of the capital a large proportion is held by orphans and estates.

Mr. Meyran moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed. Adopted, and the following gentlemen named: Messrs. C. Meyran, W. N. Riddle, N. G. Murphy, George I. Whitney and S. George, Jr. After a short retirement the committee returned and presented the following:

Resolved, That it is both the duty and interest of the industrial interests of the country to give emphatic expression of the opinion in opposition to the continuance by the general government of the taxes imposed as a war measure on banks and brokers.

Resolved, That the exceptional continuance of war taxes upon this single interest is not justified by considerations, either of equity or expediency, and that the heavy burden thus imposed on banks injuriously affects all business interests, and threatens the withdrawal of bank capital below the necessary requirements of the business of the country.

Resolved, That this meeting of merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and business men generally, recommends the passage of a memorial to Congress urging the immediate repeal of all war taxes on the banking interests, such as the tax on capital, deposits and circulation; and also a memorial to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the abolishment of the three mill tax on the capital of banks doing business under a charter from this State, and for the accomplishment of these ends, recommends the circulation, and signature, of the following petitions, and their presentation to Congress and our State Legislature at the present sessions.

Following is the petition to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth, That war taxes, both heavy and unequal in their burden, are imposed on the National banks, State banks, Savings banks, and private bankers of the country, which taxes have been for several years productive of great commercial embarrassment, as in other country are such taxes incurred by the business of banking, and the majority having passed away, the war taxes can be taken off without any sacrifice to the Treasury at all commensurate with the benefits which will result to the agricultural, financial and commercial interests of the country.

That the present time is a proper one for Congress to interfere for the relief of these interests; that the taxes now levied by the General Government on the deposits, circulation and capital of all banks should be immediately repealed; and the subject of bank taxation be remitted to the several States and Territories as before the war.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The petition to the Legislature is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth, that the excessive manner of taxing banks organized under the State law for National, State and Municipal purposes is onerous and oppressive. As long as business was prosperous and money abundant, the banks readily acquiesced in the measure, but in the present state of depression in every department of business, and the great interest on loans having been reduced from one to two and a half per cent.

The tax for State purposes is three mills on capital, and one-half per cent. on dividends, thus taxing the same property or the same investment twice. We, therefore, petition your honorable bodies to repeal the act for the levy of the first named three mills tax on capital, and to have only the tax of one-half per cent. on dividends. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Garrison thought the matter of the stamp tax should also be included in the memorial. He considered that the most oppressive and annoying system of taxation, to yield so compartively little for the trouble.

Mr. Harper said that there was a mistake made in the resolutions and petitions. There is no State tax on dividends. A few State banks pay a tax of ten mills, which relieves the stockholders of all other taxes. The United States Government levies a tax on capital, deposits and circulation.

Mr. Meyran explained that the State law of Louisiana levies a tax of three mills on capital, and one-half per cent. upon dividends, or eight mills altogether. In lieu of this, however, it is optional with the banks to pay a tax of ten mills on capital, which relieves them of other taxation. Most banks elect to take the former method, as then, if they make nothing, they do not have to pay the three mills. In addition to this State tax, there is a municipal tax of one per cent. on capital. The United States taxes are one-half per cent. on capital, one-half per cent. on deposits, and one-half per cent. on circulation.

Sheriff Graham said the tax on private bankers by the State was a dead loss sometimes. They pay in addition a tax to the general government on deposits.

Mr. Berry thought it possible that too much might be attempted in trying to abolish both National and State taxes, and consequently all the aims be defeated.

Mr. Meyran said that as the petitions will go through different channels, and to different places, it would do no harm to send both petitions. If both the State and National taxation can or cannot be reduced, one will not interfere with the other.

Mr. Berry feared that asking too much might have a bad effect on the community. The impression may go forth that the banks are trying to get rid of all taxation.

Mr. Arthurs was willing that both the State and National Governments should be petitioned to reduce taxation, but he thought the matter should be separated in the memorials.

Mr. McEwen before favoring the memorial to the State Legislature, believed it would be well to enquire if the State has any debt.

All capital invested in any kind of business throughout the State is taxed at the same rate as that invested in banks. It would be a great boon to confer the effects of the abolition of the national tax; the stamp tax especially, should be repealed. The tax on circulation is optional with bankers, for if they do not want to pay it they can withdraw their circulation.

Mr. Robinson believed the tax on deposits to be the most onerous.

Before taking action upon the resolutions Mr. Meyran desired to hear Mr. McEwen explain himself more fully.

Mr. McEwen then stated that he would prefer the abolition of the stamp tax, and thought it well enough to let that on capital remain.

Mr. Harper was of the opinion that all National taxation of banks could be abolished without injury, especially as the banks themselves receive no benefit whatever from the tax.

After some further discussion the resolutions as submitted by the committee were amended by striking out all the portions referring to State taxation, and then the resolutions as amended unanimously adopted. The petition to Congress was adopted, but that to the State Legislature withdrawn by consent.

All the petitions, when filled, are to be sent to W. N. Riddle, Esq., who will forward them to the Clearing House Association of New York, from whence they will be sent to Congress, the idea being to have the petitions from all parts of the country sent in together.

After the adoption of a motion to send a report of the proceedings to our representatives in Congress, the meeting adjourned.

In spite of the time devoted to personal beautification and shopping, American ladies manage to pick up a great deal of information. One of them put the question to a lady who had been at the Napoleon Bonaparte, replied after a pause: "He was quite talented I believe." On home subjects they are better informed. Thus the whole secret of what is the greatest blessing of the age, and see if she does not reply B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

The Best Plan

For those who sell Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, is to carry none over from one season to another. This plan has long since been adopted by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, and necessitates liberal reductions about this time in the year. These reductions have now been made and bargains may be confidently looked for.

No more Medicine of any Kind.—Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

Dr. Lewis Sutton vs. Wm. Ruff, Westmoreland county. Order referring the matter as to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in the petition for adjudication rescinded, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

John Morford, bankrupt; order directing assignee to give bond within ten days.

J. H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Fayette county. Order for private sale of oak bark, etc.

N. B. Sprout, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Return order for the sale of book accounts, confirmed absolutely.

John A. McKelvy, bankrupt, city. Register's report of composition, proceedings presented and order for a meeting of creditors on the 1st prox.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Sands & Reineman vs. Rody Patterson, previously reported. Verdict for the defendant.

Walter S. Church vs. New Jersey Life Insurance Company, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $697.66.

Isadore Gobinz for use vs. M. Hanrahan; adm'r of Patrick Doniey, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,565.55.

Ed. Smith vs. John Thompson; action for damages for malicious prosecution. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rynd vs. Herron.
McNeal & Sons vs. West Pittsburgh Gas Company.
Loveridge vs. Bidwell et al.
Bourke vs. Scully.
Stalzenbach vs. Neal et al.
Torrence vs. Neal et al.
Vick vs. Metropolitan Gas Co.
Reidel vs. J. T. Brady & Co.
Lahey et ux. vs. McBride.
Hobson, in trust, vs. Barr.
McQuitty vs. Steamer Juniata.
McKee & Sons vs. Logan Bros. & Co.
Weiman vs. Freindenberger.
Lucy vs. Lewis.
Rosenblatt vs. Telegraph Co.
Nauman vs. Beilstein.
Union Insurance Company vs. Bingler's administrators.
Scott vs. McFarland.
Jones vs. Point Bridge Co.
Spencer vs. Kennedy Bros.
Steamer Coal Bluff vs. Coursin.
Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield et al.
McClure vs. McClure.
Benner & Son vs. Brown & Co.
Berry & Bro. vs. McCreery.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES WHITE AND KIRKPATRICK.

Moeck vs. Rineman et al., previously reported, is still on trial.

Wilson & Bro. vs. Allegheny Trust Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

On motion of Judge Smith, John Hutchins, Esq., of Cleveland, was admitted to this Court, specially for the case of Duncan vs. Ralya & Robinson.

Strite vs. Schmidt. Judgment of nonsuit because of want of security for cost by plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Bost vs. Busch.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hawiser vs. Kellemeyer et ux.
Hare Sheriff vs. Darlington.
Hass vs. Gelbeen.
Shields & Co. vs. Wm. Bowers et al.
Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall.
Martin, widow, et al. vs. P. R. R. Co.
Vandergrift et al. vs. Lighthill et al.
Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Palmer, Jr., 2 cases.
Langdon & McGratty vs. Smith et al.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Matthias Marshall and Thomas Lane, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Jerry Smith, a *nolle pros.* was entered as to Marshall, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to Lane.

Commonwealth vs. James Cassiday, indicted for assault and battery on oath of August Hesler, reported yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Anthony Conway, indicted for malicious mischief on oath of James T. Getty. Defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere.*

Commonwealth vs. Anthony Conway, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of John Soles. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Anthony Conway, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Herman Flygar. Defendant plead guilty of simple assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas O'Connell, indicted for larceny, on oath of W. Byrn. Verdict of guilty. Paddy Meenan, who was jointly indicted with O'Connell, was acquitted.

Commonwealth vs. John Anderson, indicted for larceny and battery on oath of Gotthard Koch, defendant plead *nolo contendere.*

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Graham, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Quilter. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Bracken, indicted for larceny from the person, on oath of Geo. Lemon. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Willard, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of W. H. Phillips. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
Geo. Ellis,	W. W. Bostwick,
John Ferguson,	Geo. Luther,
James Quinn, et al.,	Wm. Armstrong,
C. O. Martin,	John Sinclair,
A. Yerkins, Jr.,	Tomas McGinnis
Michael Dunn,	A. McGrew,
D. P. Hatch (2),	J. Kemp,
H. Hershenroether,	G. M. Kemp,
H. A. Gibbons,	T. J. Keenan,
Louis Hauney,	M. J. Backhouse,
W. W. Phillips,	David Carey,
Henry Willard,	L. Hufnagel, et al.

Legal Notes.

No less than nine persons have been transferred from the county jail to the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont within the past ten days, on application of Warden Smith.

The will of Peter Heil, deceased, late of Chartiers township, dated September 6, 1875, appointing his wife, Eliza, executrix, was filed in the office of Register Gray yesterday.

John Berries, deceased, late of West Deer township, executed a will on the 18th of January 1877, of which his wife, Christine, is the executrix, which was filed for probate yesterday.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellis and